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TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST - PARIS:
Showers. Temp. 54-61 (73-81). Tomorrow:
Changeable. Yesterday's temp. 57-61 (61-67).
LONDON: Changeable. Temp. 50-64 (68-71).
Tomorrow: Showers. Yesterday's temp. 51-64 (65-71).
OSAKA: Moderate. Temp. 61-67 (73-77).
Tomorrow: Showers. Yesterday's temp. 57-61 (61-67).
NEW YORK: Sunny.
Temp. 61-67 (68-71). Yesterday's temp. 57-61 (61-67).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER - COMING PAGE.

| | | | |
|---------------|-------|-------------------|-------|
| Austria | 59 F. | Lebanon | 11 F. |
| Belgium | 58 F. | Luxembourg | 11 F. |
| Denmark | 58 F. | Morocco | 3 F. |
| France | 58 F. | Netherlands | 12 F. |
| Germany | 58 F. | Nigeria | 11 F. |
| Greece | 58 F. | Poland | 58 F. |
| Great Britain | 58 F. | Portugal | 21 F. |
| Ireland | 58 F. | Romania | 21 F. |
| Italy | 58 F. | Spain | 21 F. |
| Japan | 58 F. | Sweden | 21 F. |
| Korea | 58 F. | Switzerland | 21 F. |
| Malaysia | 58 F. | Taiwan | 21 F. |
| Mexico | 58 F. | Turkey | 21 F. |
| Norway | 58 F. | U.S. Military (R) | 58 F. |
| Philippines | 58 F. | U.S. Military (S) | 58 F. |
| Poland | 58 F. | Yugoslavia | 21 F. |



Boats blocking trials of first Japanese A-ship.

Japan Nuclear Ship Finally Sails

MUTSU, Japan, Aug. 25 (UPI).—The Mutsu, Japan's first nuclear-powered ship, slipped out of port early today for a long-delayed test run after strong winds and an armada of 259 fishing boats prevented its departure.

Officials said the Mutsu left in heavy winds and rain for a three-week test run.

Fishermen, fearing the 8,214-ton nuclear cargo vessel would contaminate their fishing grounds, blockaded Mutsu Bay yesterday morning, preventing the ship from leaving port. But 35-mile-an-hour winds forced them to break up their protest.

The Mutsu, named after the bay 380 miles north of Tokyo, was completed in 1972 at a cost of \$23 million. But protests against the nuclear-powered ship had kept it from sailing.

Urges Consultations

Schmidt Cautions U.S. On Deflation Danger

By James Reston

BONN, Aug. 25 (UPI).—Chancellor Helmut Schmidt is warning the Ford administration that more extreme anti-inflation measures in the United States could seriously disrupt the economy of the entire world.

In an interview with The New York Times, the former finance minister recognized the need to combat inflation in the United States but appealed for day-to-day consultation among the major industrial powers to avoid unemployment and recession.

"There is a danger," he said, "that if the United States as a whole goes deflationary... this will inevitably spread to the world markets. It will mean less demand from the United States and the world market and it will mean that we can sell less... You have to fight inflation, but please don't enter into deflationary policy, because you might incur too much unemployment, too much deflation in the world economy."

Mr. Schmidt was particularly concerned that the United States avoid harsh action without adequate consultation with other countries whose economies would be affected by American policies and he indirectly criticized former Secretary of the Treasury John Connally for doing so in the past.

President Ford signs bill creating agency to monitor wages, prices. Page 3.

What is required, he said, is the closest personal and almost daily contact among key officials in the United States, West Germany, Britain, France and Japan. The Chancellor also made the following points:

• Already, "quite a few governments are starting to act on their own," and he seemed determined to raise a warning against the spread of unilateral action.

• The world has not yet seen all the negative consequences of the new floating monetary system. We have been living in a world of fixed exchange systems for generations and in a world of floating rates for only 15 or 17 months. "We don't know what to do with this new phenomenon of the so-called Euro-market."

• Labor union leaders have to take their share of the blame for the inflation that is now Europe's major political and social problem. Real wages are falling in the industrial countries and the unions are naturally trying to catch up, but this also affects inflation.

• Fortunately, the rising generation in Europe, and particularly in West Germany, takes both economic and political cooperation between nations much more for granted than in the previous generation.

• All nations are caught up together in a vast state of structural economic and financial change, "but it is not a situation in which one should switch to pessimism."

The Chancellor referred to the new "shaking experience" of the world monetary system after the oil-price crisis and indicated that the world had not yet begun to adjust.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Royal Palace Nationalized In Ethiopia

By David B. Ottaway

ADDIS ABABA, Aug. 25 (UPI).—The Armed Forces Committee today announced the nationalization of Emperor Haile Selassie's Jubilee Palace here in the capital and of all his palatial estates in Ethiopia's 14 provinces.

In a move apparently directed at stepping up pressure on the 52-year-old Emperor to abdicate, the committee said in a communiqué that the palace "was built by the sweat and money of the people and belongs to the people. It shall henceforth be called the National Palace."

It would now seem that the abdication of the Emperor is only a matter of weeks or a few months at the most. But Western diplomats, recalling that the monarch has survived half a century of court intrigue and several attempted coups, express doubt that he will willingly abdicate.

"I just cannot believe he will do it," a diplomat said. "It would go against his entire personality and character."

In the same communiqué, the military committee announced that it was abolishing the Ministry of the Imperial Court, the last instrument of power left to the Emperor other than the Imperial Bodyguard, and was nationalizing the National Resources Co., which owns millions of dollars worth of real estate and resort centers throughout Ethiopia.

The palaces and the firm are the first private properties to be nationalized by the committee, the group leading the military reform movement here.

The committee also said that two ministers and another judge had been taken into military custody.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Reservists Called in Israel Test

Code Alert Used For First Time

TEL AVIV, Aug. 25 (UPI).—Israel today called up tens of thousands of army reservists to brief active duty in an exercise officers said was designed to test mobilization procedures in case of another war.

The drill, planned for weeks, was signaled by a series of code words broadcast in Hebrew over the national radio at 0900 GMT.

The code mobilized thousands of reservists throughout the country. Many reached their bases by public transport buses and taxis commandeered by the army as it has done in wartime. Other reservists hitchhiked, finding rides easy from a public alerted beforehand to cooperate.

Army uniforms were not required and most reservists wore civilian clothes.

Strict Censorship

The army clamped strict censorship on all dispatches on the exercise, requiring newsmen to submit all stories to the censor for screening.

"We are having this exercise because we believe that it is of vital interest for us to experiment, to exercise and really learn all the necessary lessons about our mobilization," a high-ranking army officer said at a briefing two days before the call-up.

"We do not want in any way to bring any additional tension into the area by this exercise," the officer said. "That is why we have been telling the public that this is an exercise and it will not be for more than 24 hours and that it will include no more than a small part of our reserves."

The officer said he realized that the Arabs were suspicious of Israeli intentions in holding such an exercise.



ON THE GREEN LINE IN NICOSIA—Greek Cypriot national guardsmen occupying a post on the Green Line that divides Greek and Turkish-occupied positions in the city.

If Turks Do Not Pull Back Clerides Hints at Guerrilla Action

By James F. Clarity

NICOSIA, Aug. 25 (UPI).—President Glafkos Clerides suggested today that continued Turkish occupation of areas of Cyprus formerly controlled by Greek Cypriots could lead to guerrilla warfare against the Turks.

The President's statement, made in an interview with Cypriot correspondents and released by the Greek Cypriot administration here, was issued several hours before the arrival of the island's Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim of the United Nations. Mr. Waldheim was expected to try to persuade Mr. Clerides and Rauf Denktaş, the chief of the Turkish Cypriot community, to meet for the first time since the second Turkish military offensive began here on Aug. 14. The offensive resulted in Turkish control of 40 per cent of the island, on which the Greek Cypriots represent about 80 per cent of the population.

Mr. Clerides and Mr. Denktaş will meet tomorrow the Cyprus Broadcasting Corp. said today, United Press International reported.

["The two Cypriot leaders will be joined by Mr. Waldheim and the UN high commissioner for refugees, Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan. The meeting will take place at UN headquarters in Nicosia, the announcement said.]

"Bitter Resistance"

Mr. Clerides' statement, as released by the Greek Cypriot government, read: "If the Turks continue to occupy the north parts of the island, this is bound to provoke bitter resistance on the part of the Greek Cypriot people, and the possibility that this resistance may take the form of guerrilla warfare cannot be excluded."

Mr. Denktaş said he was "surprised" at Mr. Clerides' words. He said that the remark could delay a meeting between the two leaders.

But neither Mr. Clerides nor Mr. Denktaş said they would refuse to meet. The two leaders have said separately that they would be willing to talk on "humanitarian" matters, such as assistance of refugees and the feeding of livestock abandoned during the war. They have both cautioned that serious political matters affecting the future of the island would probably not be discussed in depth at any early meetings. Diplomats here noted that Greece and Turkey probably will have considerably more control over the eventual negotiations on the Cyprus crisis than will the two local leaders.

Since the second Turkish advance on the island, Mr. Clerides has visited the Athens government and Mr. Denktaş has been to Ankara for consultations with ranking Turkish officials. Some diplomats here feel that the local leaders are restricted in their actions by Athens and Ankara.

Mr. Clerides returned to Nicosia today.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Greece Rejects British Call for Talks in Geneva

ATHENS, Aug. 25 (UPI).—The Greek government has officially rejected the British proposal for the resumption of the Geneva talks on Cyprus. But it accepted in principle yesterday a Soviet call for an international conference on the crisis.

On the home front, it retired the former junta strongman, Brig. Gen. Dimitrios Ioannides, from the army.

In Istanbul, Turkish officials remained silent on the Soviet proposal. There has been no official Turkish reaction to the proposal, but a Foreign Ministry source said yesterday that Turkey was willing to negotiate "with the interested parties only."

Greek Deputy Foreign Minister Dimitrios Bitsios informed the British ambassador that his government was not interested in resumption of the Geneva talks, a spokesman said.

"We have accepted the Soviet proposal in principle," a spokesman said. "The government reserves the right to express its observations on the proposal when it answers officially to the Soviet Union through its ambassador in Athens on Monday."

Pullback Sought

Greek officials said today they would make it clear in their answer that they expect the new conference to adopt methods that will force the Turkish government to pull its troops out of Cyprus and guarantee the island's independence, sovereignty and unity.

"We want implementation of Resolution 333 of the United Nations Security Council and not a repetition of its principles," an official said.

Officials are also curious about the apparent about-face of the Soviet government. They had believed Moscow had given its approval to Turkey for its invasion of Cyprus.

"We had intelligence reports that Turkey transferred all its air forces from eastern Anatolia to bases near Cyprus and Greece before its invasion of the island," an official said. Such a move could not have been taken if they had not been assured by the Soviet Union that they had nothing to worry about.

Proof Sought

"Now we want proof they mean business and that they are not just applying another propaganda trick."

A Greek spokesman also said that, if the Soviet proposal did not materialize, Greece was ready to take the issue to the UN General Assembly, which will meet early in September in New York.

A hint that Greece planned to turn down the British proposal for new Geneva talks first came from Greek Foreign Minister George Mavros. Mr. Mavros had just conferred with Greek Premier Constantine Karamanlis and Cypriot President Glafkos Clerides, who came here Friday for talks with Greek officials.

Meanwhile, Mr. Karamanlis received U.S. Ambassador Henry Tasca, who gave him a message from Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

Mr. Clerides, who said he supported the Soviet initiative, said that it would "suffer a painless death" unless it were accepted by all parties concerned.

Mr. Clerides also said that "if [Cypriot] Turkish leader Rauf Denktaş and myself were left alone, we could reach a solution within a month."

Before leaving for Nicosia, Mr. Clerides said his talks with Greek officials.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Pravda Says NATO Told Turks to Fight

Claims Alliance Led Earlier Cyprus Coup

By Christopher S. Wren

MOSCOW, Aug. 25 (UPI).—The Soviet Union, in a new attempt to link NATO directly to the hostilities on Cyprus, implied yesterday that the July 20 Turkish invasion of the island after failing to gain control through the Greek-led coup of five days earlier.

The accusation, which appeared in a major commentary in the Communist party newspaper, Pravda, was seen as a fresh effort by Moscow to substantiate its earlier charges that NATO should be blamed for having plunged Cyprus into warfare.

Pravda did not explain how NATO had instigated the events when they involved two traditional antagonists on the Cyprus problem, Greece and Turkey. Even so, the accusation appeared to be the most specific that the Soviet Union has yet directed against the alliance on the issue.

The sharpening of the charge of NATO complicity suggested that the Russians might abandon their neutrality on the fighting itself and begin to side with the Greeks against the Turks. Until yesterday, Moscow had carefully avoided any direct criticism of Turkish military action.

Broad-Based Talks

The new broadside followed an active attempt by Moscow to move any peace settlement from under the NATO umbrella by calling last Thursday for a broad-based conference about Cyprus under the auspices of the United Nations.

If such a conference were convened, it would allow the Russians a more direct voice on the Cyprus issue and permit them to participate in advancing a solution.

Since the proposal was advanced, the official press here has maintained that it has been eagerly received throughout the world. Yesterday, the government newspaper, Izvestia, ran selected favorable foreign reactions under the headline "Major Peace Initiative of the Soviet Union."

Greece's acceptance in principle of the Soviet proposal was viewed here as one more inducement for Moscow to support the position taken by Athens. The Soviet press, in a positive assessment of the new Greek government earlier last week, indicated that it was interested in improving relations.

The Pravda article underscored the Kremlin's commitment to a UN-sponsored conference by calling for "an urgent political solution" to the Cyprus problem and by asserting that the efforts of "a number of Western countries" to find such a solution "have no grounds whatsoever and cannot ease the explosive situation over Cyprus."

The article was signed by E. Vladimirov, a possible pseudonym for a Kremlin-level official. This suggested that the commentary carried authoritative weight.

"A Bridgehead"

It began by repeating previous Soviet charges that "certain NATO circles" had plotted the transformation of the island's territory into a bridgehead of the North Atlantic bloc in the eastern Mediterranean.

The article went on to claim that, "in order to achieve these aims, the imperialist circles do not scorn any means. They have spread and organized the military revolt against the government of the country, which was legally elected by the people. When the revolt flared, they moved to open military intervention."

Neither Greece nor Turkey was mentioned by name in the accusation.

Pravda charged that the guarantees set up in 1960 to protect the independence of Cyprus were in fact exploited by NATO strategists "to mask their aggressive intentions toward Cyprus and to give de facto support to the terrorist underground on the island."

British Youth Is Killed in Gang Battle at Soccer Match



STABBING SCENE—Police sealed one end zone section of a soccer stadium in Blackpool where a youth was stabbed to death. About 4,000 persons there were given identity checks by police before being allowed to leave. A boy, 14, has been charged with murder.

LONDON, Aug. 25 (Reuters).—A 14-year-old schoolboy today was charged with the murder of a soccer fan who died of stab wounds in a fight between rival gangs during a match, police said.

The stabbing occurred yesterday during half-time of a game between Blackpool and Bolton at Blackpool.

The victim, 17-year-old David Olsson, died later in a hospital.

The murder, believed to be the first at a British soccer ground, brought renewed fears of violence this season. Only a few days old, the season has already resulted in widespread vandalism, invasions of the fields and fighting among fans.

Two weeks ago, David Smith, chairman of the Manchester United Supporters Club, said: "I fear that this is the year that could bring the first deaths by soccer hooliganism."

Even before the start of the season, British fans caused disturbances on the Continent. Commenting on recent incidents when Manchester United fans rioted before a friendly match in Belgium, the Daily Mirror summed up widespread feeling when it said: "Already the louts have printed their boot marks on the new season."

Two months earlier, Tottenham Hotspur supporters wrecked the Rotterdam stadium where their team was playing Feyenoord in the UEFA Cup final.

Meanwhile, Denis Howell, minister for sport, set up a working party which recommended that most be put around fields, grandstands be sectioned off and rival fans be separated to curb violence.

Last night the father of the dead boy, Frank Olsson, said: "There is something far wrong with football when a quiet kid like David has this happen to him when he goes to a game."

4 Killed in Clashes On Iraq-Iran Border

TEHRAN, Aug. 25 (AP).—An Iraqi soldier and three Iranian farmers have been killed in week-long shelling by Iraqi forces and shrapnel along the border between the two countries, government officials said yesterday.

They claimed Iraqi troops shelled Iranian border posts and villages. Diplomats resumed talks in Istanbul to seek a settlement of the frontier dispute.

Airlines Ask Fare Increase On N. Atlantic

Hike Averaging 10% Is Expected to Clear

By Victor Lusich
GENEVA, Aug. 25 (NYT)—A new package of fares proposed to take effect on Nov. 1 would increase the cost of travel over the North Atlantic on scheduled airlines by an average of about 10 per cent.

The International Air Transport Association said that the increases, to meet rising fuel and other costs, would range from about 7 per cent for first class to up to 30 per cent for the cheaper excursion fares. But a trade organization grouping of 111 airlines said a new type of discount plan that is to be introduced will give travelers a new low-cost fare providing tickets are purchased 60 days in advance.

The new rate structure, which would remain in effect until March 31, 1976, is subject to government approval. Acceptance is considered a virtual certainty, it was put together by the airlines flying the North Atlantic at a meeting at the Swiss resort of Montreux.

The new increase request follows three hikes totaling 18 per cent earlier this year to help offset rising fuel costs.

The new discount ticket, known as the advance purchase excursion fare, for stays abroad of at least 22 days and not more than 45, will be the cheapest offered individual travelers by the airlines. It was set after meetings with North Atlantic charter operators, on the assumption that it would not exceed the minimum charter fare for individual travelers by more than \$50 to \$80, depending on the season.

However, the charter operators have to reach final agreement on their own fare structure at a meeting next month.

IATA said that, under the proposed airline rate structure, the increases over current prices for standard economy class would be 9 per cent in winter, 4.5 per cent during the medium, or shoulder, season, and 5.5 per cent in the peak travel period.

This would put the New York-London economy-class round-trip ticket at \$584 in the winter months, \$626 during the shoulder period, and \$764 in the high season, according to IATA. The present high-season fare is \$708.

Airlines will be announcing the new fares in their national currencies, an IATA spokesman said. But he added that an indication of the new prices for the standard 22-to-45-day excursion rates would be the New York-London fare of \$714 in winter, \$750 for the shoulder season and \$890 for the summer period. This fare was \$735 last summer and is currently \$743.

The new advance-payment fare, with purchasers losing 25 per cent of ticket costs if they cancel, is fixed for the New York-London round trip at \$813 in the winter, \$839 for the shoulder period and \$945 in the summer.

40 Firemen Do A Slow Burn, Hold Fire Sale

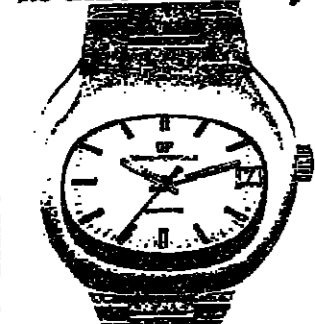
LOS ANGELES, Aug. 25 (AP)—The 40 firemen of suburban Monterey Park have put themselves up for sale.

Angered because negotiations for a new contract with the city have bogged down over the issue of pensions for the widows and orphans of firemen, the Monterey Park Firefighters Association placed the following want ad in the magazine, Western City:

"Entire department available complete with designated ranks, uniforms, personal libraries, etc."

A Monterey Park official said: "If I were a manager of another city, I wouldn't want to hire 40 disgruntled firemen as my fire department."

The GP Quartz Reliability to match its extreme accuracy



The Girard-Perregaux Quartz watch brings you remarkable accuracy: one minute a year. Just as remarkable is its reliability, amply demonstrated by the full series of endurance tests that the GP Quartz passed with success at Switzerland's Neuchâtel Observatory.

Girard-Perregaux SA
2301 La Chaux-de-Fonds
Switzerland



ISRAELI DEFENSE EXERCISE—A woman soldier registering one of the tens of thousands of Israeli Army reservists called up in a 24-hour mobilization test and exercise.

Schmidt Warns Ford to Go Easy on Deflating Economy

(Continued from Page 1)

feel the full force of this explosion.

This aggravated the balance-of-payments deficits of countries that were in deficit and put into deficit some countries that had previously been in balance. The result is that some nations are selling to the point where they cannot pay their bills and are naturally cutting imports and affecting the balance of the exporting countries.

While West Germany's unemployment rate is only 2.3 per cent as compared with 5.3 per cent in the United States, Mr. Schmidt noted that the U.S. economy is five times as large as West Germany's and that exports amounted to only about 5 per cent of the U.S. gross national product, whereas exports counted for almost a quarter of West Germany's GNP.

The Chancellor emphasized that he was for a faster unification of Europe, but said Europe now lacked the outside threat and the dynamic leadership that tended to produce common action.

"We are living in an era of détente," he said, "and it's really détente. It is a much less dangerous world than it was at the time of the Cuban missile crisis and the Berlin crisis. We have had enough of it. The menace has gone, at least it has shrunk."

But he added that nations had not yet learned to live in this new and complicated world, part nationalistic and increasingly interdependent.

Euromarket Volume
For example, he noted that the Euromarket now has a volume of roughly \$200 billion. "At the end of this year," he said, "the volume of the Euromarket may be as big as the whole GNP of Germany."

French Minister Sees 6% Inflation By End of 1975

PARIS, Aug. 25 (Reuters)—The French government expects to cut inflation to a rate of 6 per cent by the end of next year, Finance Minister Jean-Pierre Fourcade says in an interview to be published tomorrow.

He also says that by then France's balance of payments would be in equilibrium. France is expected to have a payments deficit of at least \$4 billion this year—practically all of it caused by the huge jump in oil prices. France imports almost all of its oil.

Mr. Fourcade told the weekly news magazine Le Point that he expected the rise in prices for July—which is not yet known—to be higher than the 1.1 per cent recorded in June.

He said that by the middle of next year France's payments deficit would be cut to about \$200 million a month. It would be wiped out by the end of 1975 and price rises would be down to 6 per cent, he said.

He also said he did not believe there would be widespread business failures here this autumn, despite predictions by industrialists and owners of small businesses.

Iraq Again Offering An Amnesty to Kurds

BEIRUT, Aug. 25 (AP)—Iraq today declared a new amnesty for Kurdish rebels provided they quit fighting within 30 days.

The amnesty, promulgated by the ruling Revolutionary Command Council and signed by President Ahmed Hassan al-Bakr, was effective immediately, the state radio reported. The move followed reports in the Arab press that Iraqi tanks and infantry supported by planes, were closing in on the headquarters of Kurdish leader Mulla Mustafa Barzani, who began fighting again last March, in the northern village of Raia.

Mr. Barzani's Kurdistan Democratic party seeks autonomy within Iraq. He has led several civil wars against the government in the last 30 years. He has challenged the government's attempt to impose autonomy on its own terms in the oil-rich north.

Israeli Callup Test for War

(Continued from Page 1)

released," a Haifa soldier told a national radio reporter.

Meanwhile, an army patrol captured three Arab guerrillas in a brief battle yesterday near Jericho in the occupied West Bank of the Jordan, the military command said. It said they had come from Syria and crossed the Jordan River Friday night carrying machine guns and six bazookas.

It was the first such clash in the Jericho region since June, 1972, when Israeli soldiers captured 12 guerrillas and killed a 13th.

Cairo View: 'Acrobatics'

CAIRO, Aug. 25 (UPI)—A Foreign Ministry spokesman today described the Israeli partial mobilization as "hysteria-managed war acrobatics" which raised the wrong questions and offered the wrong answers.

Instead of a reservist call-up, he said, the Israelis were well advised to have a "call-up of Israeli minds" to realize that peace in the Middle East can be achieved only through Israeli withdrawal from occupied Arab lands and recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

In Damascus, the national radio said the Israeli move was part of preparations to launch a "new aggression" against the Arabs.

Lisbon, Guinea-Bissau Said To Agree on Freedom Terms

ALGERS, Aug. 25 (UPI)—Portugal and the Republic of Guinea-Bissau have reached an agreement in their secret negotiations on the terms of independence for Portugal's West African colony, the Algerian Foreign Ministry said today.

A ministry communiqué said the agreement would be signed tomorrow in Algiers but gave no details of the accord.

"Negotiations between the Portuguese government and the PAIGC (African Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau and the Cape Verde Islands) have reached a conclusion and an agreement will be signed tomorrow," a ministry communiqué said.

The Algerian news service APS said the delegations at the signing would be led by Portuguese Foreign Minister Mario Soares and Pedro Pires, a member of the PAIGC Executive Committee.

Negotiations have been held in Algiers since June 13. Portugal informed the UN on Aug. 11 that it wants the colony recognized as a republic and admitted to the world body. The insurgent government has been recognized by about 80 countries.

Cape Verde Issue

One of the issues that apparently held up agreement was the status of the Cape Verde Islands. Lisbon reportedly wanted a referendum to be held on the islands, which have a population of 250,000.

The islands are strategically important because they have been used as a transit point for NATO forces. They also serve as a transit point for airlines on the Rhodanian and South African air routes.

Troop Pullout Begins
LISBON, Aug. 25 (Reuters)—Portugal has started bringing 10,000 troops home from Guinea-Bissau, a Portuguese radio station said tonight.

The radio station said the operation began on Friday. More than 20,000 Portuguese troops are estimated to be in Guinea-Bissau.

Selassie's Palace Nationalized By Armed Forces in Ethiopia

(Continued from Page 1)

custody, bringing to about 155 the number of imperial advisers, powerful aristocrats, ministers and officers officially arrested since early July.

For the last two weeks, the Armed Forces Committee has been conducting a campaign in the media to discredit the monarchy as an institution and the Emperor as a leader.

In unprecedented radio and press interviews, Ethiopians—many of them recently freed after being held as political prisoners of former governments—have accused the Emperor of everything from treason during the Italian invasion of Ethiopia in 1941 to squandering the people's money and being responsible for the country's poverty and backwardness.

The military committee indicated today for the first time how it intends to make the Emperor and his associates pay the nation back for his gifts of land or money over the years.

It announced that five prominent Ethiopians—including Prince

2 Blocs Chip At Policy on Population

Disagree on Growth As Threat, Benefit

By Gladwin Hill

BUCHAREST, Aug. 25 (NYT).

The divergence in opinions on whether population growth is an asset or a grave problem was underlined anew here last week as the UN World Population Conference began work on a "plan of action."

After several days of general debate by delegates of 135 nations, a working group on Thursday embarked on the first changes in the draft plan. The tendency was to depict population as an economic asset and to put economic development ahead of fertility control.

This reflected the views of many developing countries and ran counter to those of the advanced nations. In the main, the advanced countries are afraid that global overpopulation, centering in the developing countries, will overtax food and other resources and worsen conditions of life among the underdeveloped majority of the earth's nearly four billion people.

As formulated at meetings held in advance of the conference, the plan had as its main recommendation that the countries of the world should try to slow the present formidable growth rate of 2 per cent a year. This rate currently means the addition of 70 million people a year to the world's population.

To Cut Growth Rate

The plan urged the slowing down of the growth rate to 1.7 per cent by means ranging from family planning to tax policies. This rate would mean the addition of 40 million people a year to the world's population.

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The plan's first move—at the instance of the second group—was to soft-pedal the allusion of the draft plan's preamble to population problems.

The original preamble said: "The World Population Conference, having considered the present and prospective world population situation and its relationship to economic development and the improvement of the quality of life, decides on the following world population plan of action."

This was revised to read: "The World Population Conference, having due regard to human aspirations for a better quality of life and rapid socio-economic development, taking into consideration the interrelationship of population and socio-economic development, decides on the following world population plan of action as a policy instrument within the broader context of the internationally adopted strategies for national and international progress."

Three hours of discussion among about 60 participants in the working group produced seven amendments, most of them in the same vein to the first three of the 93 items in the draft plan.

Five of the amendments were proposed by the eight-nation bloc headed by Argentina and India, and two by the Soviet-led bloc.

Only one required a formal vote, and it resulted in 31 for, 20 against and 12 abstaining. The decision involved changing the words "can constitute serious barriers" to "can constitute serious difficulties."

With these changes completed, the working group still had 90 items to consider. The complete document is to be submitted to the conference's main session on Wednesday, two days before adjournment. The conference, which was convened by the UN, began last Monday.

As the conference ended its first week, there was widespread agreement here that because there is such a diversity of views on what constitutes population problems—let alone what can or should be done about them—the final document would probably be a synthesis of opinions rather than a blueprint of action.

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Swedish soldiers of the UN peace-keeping force wheeling supplies for their unit past a Turkish guard in Famagusta. Turkey is trying to oust UN force from the city.

Turks Planning to Restore Economy in Northern Cyprus

By Juan de Onis

ANKARA, Aug. 25 (NYT)—The Turkish government is organizing a major relief and development program for the Turkish-occupied sector of Cyprus, where economic life has been seriously disrupted by the war on the island.

"It's one thing to take a part of the island, but it's something else to bring it back to life," said an adviser to Turkish Premier Bulent Ecevit. He returned from a four-day visit to the island recently and delivered a report to a cabinet meeting.

In the Turkish-occupied sector, where an army of close to 40,000 men is still in operation against pockets of resistance, the civilian population of about 100,000 is facing food shortages and manpower problems.

The Turkish minority on the island was economically dependent on the more prosperous Greek sector, where many Turkish workers were employed, largely as day laborers, and where Turkish Cypriot farmers sold much of their agricultural and livestock production.

This relationship has been broken by the war, and a new relationship between the Turkish and the Turkish mainland has not yet been established.

Important economic activities in the occupied sector that had been in Greek or foreign hands are paralyzed, either because of lack of transport or the flight of Greek owners and workers from the occupied area.

These include the British-owned Cyprus Mining Co. in the Morphou district, where copper and sulphur are produced; the Belpais Estates, which is one of the largest poultry enterprises in the Middle East; and the hotels in Famagusta and the Kyrenia district, which would normally be full of tourists at this time of the year.

"It is like getting a broken machine to run again," the Premier's aide said.

The relief operation is being carried out by a special inter-ministerial commission headed by Ziya Muzumcu, a former minister of finance who has been Turkey's ambassador to the European Economic Community.

Engineers from the Highway Department and the Port Administration are already working on the island with heavy machinery to build airstrips and port facilities and clear roads of wreckage.

Irrigation teams are being sent to rehabilitate water systems and manage the wells and pumps without which citrus orchards on the north coast, which should now be harvested for export of lemons, will die.

Herds of sheep in the Mesaoria Plain, a major source of farm income, are reportedly dying for lack of water in some sectors of the Turkish-occupied zone. There are virtually no vegetables and fruit in marketplaces.

It has been announced here that the first military stage of operations on Cyprus cost Turkey about \$300 million.

"It is going to take about that much to get the economy in the Turkish autonomous region on its feet," a Finance Ministry expert said. Turkey's Minister of Finance, Mr. Turgut Bal, said that the government is planning to visit the occupied area to determine more fully the needs of the Turkish Cypriot administration on the island.

Mr. Bal said today that a gathering of Arab political and intellectual leaders in Alexandria, indicated that the Soviet Union has suspended its weapons shipments to Egypt and that Cairo has turned to other countries for supplies.

"Egypt will not unilaterally end the state of war and there can be no partial solution," he said. "The partial solution exists only in the minds of those who are sick and who seek to build us."

Mr. Sadat said the Geneva conference "will either produce an honorable peace settlement or we will revise our calculations and start our battle anew."

Asked about Russian military supplies to Syria and Egypt, Mr. Sadat said: "Syria does not have any difficulties. As to Egypt, I have taken a decision to diversify the sources of weapons and this decision has been implemented."

While the military committee made no mention of the Hafez Selassie Foundation, which administers most of the Emperor's enormous holdings in land and property, it now appears likely that it will eventually be nationalized as well. This would leave the Emperor with only the money given to him by the government for his state and personal expenses.

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Clerides Hint On Guerrillas

(Continued from Page 1)

site yesterday, after Athens accepted "in principle" a proposal by the Soviet Union to move the negotiations on the Cyprus crisis to the United Nations, allowing the members of the UN Security Council to consider the situation.

Mr. Clerides said that, as a result, there was no prospect for new negotiations in Geneva.

Mr. Clerides said yesterday that the Greek acceptance of the Russian proposal was "unfortunate." The Turkish Cypriot leader said that Turkish acceptance of the Soviet conference proposal would be "playing into the hands of Greece."

He said the Soviet intention was to dilute Turkey's influence in the negotiations. In the Geneva discussions, the participants would be Greece, Turkey, Britain and the two Cypriot communities.

In a UN conference, as advocated by Moscow, the Security Council's 15 member nations also would be participants, presumably weakening Turkey's strength at the talks.

Mr. Waldheim arrived from Athens by plane at the British air base at Akrotiri, on the southern side of the island. In Athens, he had held talks with Premier Constantine Karamanlis and other top officials. On his arrival in Nicosia tonight, he said in a brief statement that he would talk separately tomorrow with Mr. Denktash and Mr. Clerides.

The secretary-general said his mission included "humanitarian purposes as a result of the immense refugee problem."

Mr. Waldheim said that his three hours of talks with Premier Karamanlis and other Greek officials were "constructive. I learned a great deal from them."

Asked why UN forces on the island did not try to prevent the Turkish army advances, Mr. Waldheim said: "The mandate of the United Nations, Cyprus, as was spelled out in the 1964 agreements, was to prevent hostilities between the two communities on Cyprus and was, therefore, unable to cope with the new situation."

The secretary-general said he would meet tonight with UN officials here, including the commander of the 4,400 peace-keeping troops, Maj. Prem Chand, and Prince Sadruddin. Among the major problems the secretary-general is to discuss is the role of the UN troops on the island.

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Rebozo's Persuasion He Warns

Boared Durin Bill Creating Unit
For Wages, Prices

By E. W. Kenworthy

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25 (AP)—By his own account, Mr. Rebozo, chief of staff to President Ford, has been nearly seven years in the White House.

Mr. Rebozo, 57, said he was not in the White House until 1968, when he was named as chief of staff to President Ford.

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Ford in Rough
Even Before
He Tees Off

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25 (AP)—President Ford went off to play 18 holes of golf today, but he forgot his golf clubs.

The President arrived at Burning Tree Country Club in suburban Bethesda, Md., for 18 holes with a foursome. About 10 minutes later, a White House limousine arrived. A presidential aide disclosed it was carrying Mr. Ford's golf clubs, left behind at the White House when the President departed for the golf course.

Sihanouk Asks Ford to End
Aid to Phnom Penh Regime

By Malcolm W. Browne

BUCHAREST, Aug. 25 (NYT)—Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the exiled leader of the insurgent forces in Cambodia, called on President Ford yesterday to end American aid to the Lon Nol government in Phnom Penh, a move that he said would bring about peace in Cambodia quickly.

Prince Sihanouk said that Mr. Ford was not bound by the obligations of former President Nixon and thus was in a position to end the war by cutting off U.S. aid, which he said could bring about the collapse of the Lon Nol government.

Prince Sihanouk made his remarks as he prepared to return to his exile headquarters in Peking. He has been in Bucharest for the last four days to participate in ceremonies commemorating Romania's 20th anniversary of freedom from Nazi rule.

"President Nixon was in a position to remove American aid from those old obligations and can now bring peace to my country," he said.

All of Prince Sihanouk's family was recently permitted by the Phnom Penh government to leave the country to take up residence in Peking. Several of Prince Sihanouk's children and a number of grandchildren, as well as the queen mother, had remained in Phnom Penh after his ouster in 1970.

At times they were under arrest but finally, because of American intervention, they were allowed to leave. Two of Prince Sihanouk's children, five grandchildren and his wife, Princess Monique, accompanied him to Bucharest.

The prince predicted military victory for the insurgent forces "in one or two years," but said that peace may be achieved before then without military victory.

"Already 82 governments recognize the government of the Khmer Rouge, my government," the prince said. "Last year, we came within two votes of being seated in the United Nations, and this year I think we have an 80 per cent chance of winning a seat."

Next Budget

"If that happens, with our government universally recognized as the legitimate government of Cambodia, will it be possible for the American Congress and people to go on spending more than \$700 million a year to support the Lon Nol puppets?"

"Your next budget will be approved next year. I believe your budget will run from one July to the next—we keep very careful track of events in your country—and we can only hope that in next July's budget there will be no more money from American taxpayers to kill Cambodians."

Prince Sihanouk said that he had decided to renounce Cam-

today's economy, controls lead to disruptions and new troubles.

This was evidently a reference to the cost of living council created by former President Richard Nixon, in 1971, which had power to impose controls.

Mr. Ford's prescription for combating inflation—at least for the immediate future—will be "jaw-boning," that is, an effort to persuade industry and labor to hold the line.

But while rejecting coercive measures, the President said that this battle has to be won and will be won.

To that end, he promised to hold government spending to under \$300 billion in fiscal 1975, ending next June 30. And he said that other remedies would undoubtedly be forthcoming from a bipartisan summit meeting he has called for late next month.

Aug. 12 Request

Mr. Ford had asked Congress to create the monitoring council in his address to a joint session—his first after becoming President—on Aug. 12.

The President said yesterday that he would soon appoint the eight members and four advisers of the council. It is expected to have a staff of about 25 and an operating budget of about \$1 million until Aug. 15, 1975, when its authority expires under the act.

Among those attending the signing ceremony were House Speaker Carl Albert of Oklahoma, House Republican Leader John Rhodes of Arizona and Republican whip Leslie Areeda of Illinois. Secretary of Agriculture Earl Butz, Secretary of Commerce Frederick Dent, director of the Office of Management and Budget Roy Ash, and White House economic counselor Kenneth Rush also attended. Mr. Ash and Mr. Rush will be members of the council.

At the ceremony, the President met privately with Rep. Albert for a half-hour discussion of legislative matters. He had a comparable meeting on Friday with Sen. Mike Mansfield of Montana, the Senate Democratic leader.

Premier's Party
Wins Easily in
Malaysia Voting

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia, Aug. 25 (UPI)—Premier Tun Abdul Razak today promised an "action-oriented government" after his National Front party won 120 of 130 parliamentary seats at stake in the 154-seat House of Representatives.

The party was expected to win most of the remaining 24 seats in East Malaysia where voting will be held during the next three weeks. It captured 11 of the 12 state government contests, with results from Sarawak yet to come, winning 384 of 514 state seats.

Mr. Razak's entire cabinet, except for a deputy minister, won in their respective constituencies, but the Premier said he would not form a new government until the East Malaysian results are known in mid-September.

"Our overwhelming victory is also proof that the people welcome all that we have done both in foreign and national affairs," Mr. Razak said. He said the election "shows that the people of this country want a stable government which can implement policies to strengthen unity among them."

34, Seized in Raids,
Charged in London

LONDON, Aug. 25 (AP)—Thirty-four men, rounded up in raids here by Scotland Yard on Wednesday, were arraigned yesterday in East London's Thames Court on charges ranging from blackmail to illegal possession of firearms and fraud.

Twenty were ordered held in custody and 14 were released on bail for later hearings.

Some officials believe that the high level of fighting will continue through November, when the dry season will begin and then possibly turn into a general

offensive if Saigon continues to appear weakened by aid cutbacks.

But about Saigon's weakness are rising at a time when there are thought to be roughly 300,000 North Vietnamese troops in the South, equipped with more tanks and sophisticated weaponry than ever before.

The Communists have the capacity, according to intelligence estimates, to launch a general offensive and sustain it for up to a year.

Reliable sources say there are six North Vietnamese combat divisions in reserve in North Vietnam, one of them stationed just above the Demilitarized Zone and capable of being fully committed to action within two days.

The five other divisions could be in action in the South within a period ranging from several days to several weeks, the sources said.

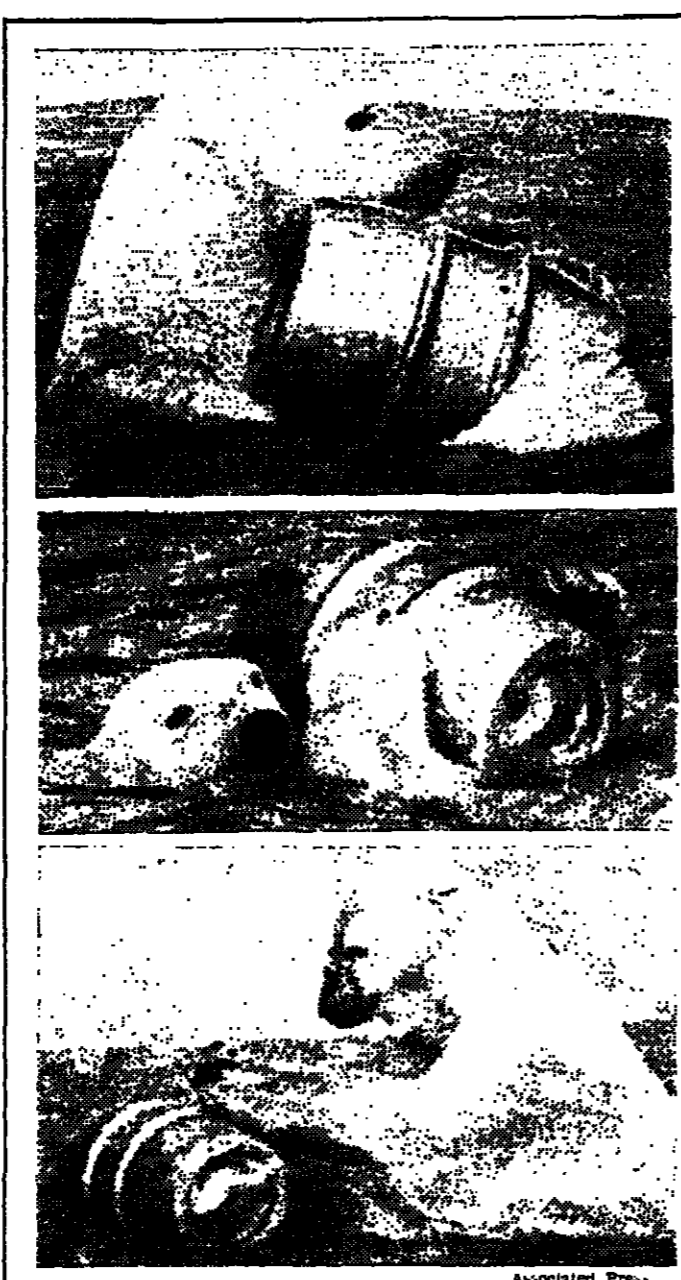
New Tactics

But if the aid cutbacks are forcing Saigon to close down outposts, they are also forcing government forces to adopt some effective new tactics, observers say.

When Communist troops occupied a hilltop position north of Danang recently, for example, government forces did not pound the hill with artillery and air strikes.

Instead, they surrounded the hill, cutting off all supplies to the Communists and waited. While they waited, they probed constantly with small infantry actions. After two weeks, the defenders were out of ammunition and the government took the hill.

Aside from outposts the government has abandoned, Vietnamese military sources say the Communists have overrun and captured 150 platoon-sized, eight battalion-sized and two regiment-sized outposts since the ceasefire.



BEAR BARREL POLKA—Frankie, a 15-year-old polar bear at the Denver zoo, frolicking in his swimming pool with his newest toy—an aluminum beer keg.

Saigon, Feeling Aid Pinch,
Shuts Down Some Outposts

By Philip A. McCombs

SAIGON, Aug. 25 (UPI)—In a shift in policy, South Vietnam has for several months been abandoning military outposts throughout the country that it no longer has the resources to defend.

The shift is being forced by diminishing U.S. military aid, observers say. For the first time in the war Saigon is following a policy of drawing its forces back to stronger, interior lines of defense throughout the country.

Before, Saigon followed an "aggressive defense" policy, interdicting Communist supply routes, pre-empting attacks when possible and setting up outposts deep in contested and Communist-controlled areas.

"Now we're drawing back," an official said privately. "We have no choice. Remote outposts are being closed down to save the large amounts of fuel and ammunition that it takes to keep them going."

In addition, the official said, outposts strung along highways are being consolidated and those in relatively secure areas are being closed down when it is judged that they are not essential.

120 Closed in Delta

Figures are not available officially, but sources said 120 of approximately 3,000 government outposts in the Mekong Delta have been shut down recently and there are tentative plans to close 300 more.

The Delta appears to be the only place where the closings are going on in a systematic fashion. Outposts are being shut down elsewhere in the country as the military situation dictates or permits.

A policy of aggressive defense was in effect when U.S. troops were in Vietnam. Even after the ceasefire agreement went into effect 19 months ago, Saigon had a seemingly limitless supply of ammunition and equipment with which to carry on that strategy.

Operations were conducted through Communist base areas and even across the Cambodian border. Government forces set up many outposts to monitor Communist activities in contested and enemy-controlled areas, and these outposts also directed interdiction and harassment efforts.

Critical Level

Large quantities of ammunition were used, especially for artillery. Now, Vietnamese and U.S. officials say the amount of ammunition available to the South Vietnamese has dropped steadily to critical levels.

The outposts are the result of action by the U.S. Congress to limit military and economic aid to Saigon. Officials are fearful of what the trend means. Closing outposts and drawing back, they say, means the Communists have a freer hand in continuing their logistics buildup deep in the South and of planning and carrying out attacks without interference.

"We'll just tighten up our defenses and pray that we can deal with the crunch when it comes," an official said.

No one is sure when a Communist general offensive might be launched. The level of fighting now is the highest since the ceasefire.

Dry Season

Some officials believe that the high level of fighting will continue through November, when the dry season will begin and then possibly turn into a general

offensive if Saigon continues to appear weakened by aid cutbacks.

But about Saigon's weakness are rising at a time when there are thought to be roughly 300,000 North Vietnamese troops in the South, equipped with more tanks and sophisticated weaponry than ever before.

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The five other divisions could be in action in the South within a period ranging from several days to several weeks, the sources said.

End of Hostility Seen

Conciliatory Signals Flashing
Between Washington, Havana

By Laurence Stern

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25 (UPI)—Quiet but significant initiatives are under way toward ending the 13 years of hostile relations between the United States and Cuba.

Conciliatory signals are being flashed between Washington and Havana through a variety of intermediaries. Although these probes have been unofficial in nature, they are being monitored and evaluated at the highest levels in both capitals.

The next development in what Latin American specialists here regard as a fast-moving although low-keyed process is expected to be a call for normalization of relations between the two countries by the prestigious Commission on U.S.-Latin American Relations.

That panel is composed of prominent businessmen, financiers, publishers and academic groups, some of whom have held high governmental policy jobs in Latin American affairs. It is headed by Sol Linowitz, former Xerox Corp. board chairman who served as the Johnson administration's ambassador to the Organization of American States.

Impact Seen

Within the next few months the council is expected to produce a broad review of U.S. relations with Latin America that is bound to have considerable impact on the Ford administration.

"It is no secret that we are going to recommend normalization as fast as possible, although we've made no public statement to that effect," a member of the council said. "The only question is whether we issue a statement now or wait until we are ready to issue the full report."

"The whole Latin American position on Cuba," said another participant in the work of the council, "is moving so fast that there is considerable feeling on both sides that something new or we'll be caught in an underflow of reaction."

Officially, the position of the U.S. government is still to look upon Cuba as a revolutionary pariah in the hemisphere. The line—from the lowest desk officer to Secretary of State Henry Kissinger—is that "no change" in U.S.-Cuban relations is under way. Although this may be true in the most literal terms, it is far from the whole truth.

Mr. Kissinger is known to have been aware of recent contacts by Americans with top Cuban officials, including Premier Fidel Castro and his influential chief economic adviser, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez. The secretary of state is reliably reported to have given private encouragement to those contacts.

Mr. Kissinger is also understood to have told both private and governmental acquaintances that, while he personally favors normalization of relations with Cuba within the general framework of détente diplomacy, former President Nixon was inflexible on the subject.

With a new President in the White House, the flexibility quotient of the U.S. government is now thought to be much higher, and Mr. Kissinger's hand considerably freer.

Mr. Castro, for his part, has expressed admiration in recent interviews for Mr. Kissinger's ability and diplomatic objectives. High-ranking Cubans have recently told their American visitors that Mr. Kissinger's sympathetic attitude toward conciliation between the two countries has been relayed to them through second-party, official channels such as Mexican Foreign Minister Emilio Rabasa.

But the consensus of their reporting is that Premier Castro has substantially lowered the temperature of his rhetoric toward the United States and softened the public terms on which the Caribbean cold war might be ended.

The strongest public indication of this was the recent findings of the Senate Foreign Relations

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Committee's chief of staff, Pat Holt, a Latin American specialist, who concluded in his formal report to the committee that "The Cubans are correct when they say . . . that the U.S. policy of isolating Cuba has been a failure. If this is so, then it follows that a new policy should be devised."

Mr. Holt, the author of a memo that the committee chairman, William Fulbright, D-Ark., handed to President Kennedy in 1961 opposing the Bay of Pigs invasion attempt, is the highest-ranking U.S. official to have visited Cuba since the rupture of diplomatic relations that same year.

In addition to the Holt trip, a 15-day visit to Cuba was made last month by Edman Silver, who traveled as a visiting New York University professor, but is also a member of the Commission on U.S.-Latin American Relations and Ford Foundation program adviser for Latin America.

It is conceded openly by U.S. officials and guardedly by the Cubans that since 1968 Havana has abandoned the efforts to export its revolution and, instead, sought to play the role of a showcase socialist state, depending heavily on the Soviet Union for its economic survival as a result of the hemispheric trade embargo against it.

Mr. Holt also emphasized in his report that "Cuban support of revolution or insurgency movements elsewhere in Latin America has been at a minimum—one might say a trivial level—for years in other than an ideological sense."

In 1971, Premier Castro proclaimed in a visit to Chile that there is "more than one road" to economic development, and that each country must find its own road. Since Cuba abandoned the course of external revolutionary insurgency, as symbolized by the late Ernesto (Che) Guevara, relations have progressively warmed between Havana and many of its Latin American neighbors.

Regional experts consider that today there are excellent prospects that Venezuela and Colombia will soon join the ranks of countries in the hemisphere that have restored full diplomatic relations with Cuba. The most recent was Panama, which resumed relations on Tuesday.

It is expected that by the end of the year there may be only a handful of holdouts, such as Bolivia, Chile, Guatemala and Nicaragua.

Paris Marks
Anniversary
Of Liberation

PARIS, Aug. 25 (UPI)—Thirty years ago today, church bells pealed across wartime Paris and an aide to the beleaguered German commander, Gen. Dietrich von Choltitz, asked why. "They are ringing for us, my friend," the general replied.

Today Parisians rang the bells again and danced in the streets to celebrate the anniversary of the city's liberation from Nazi occupation.

Fireworks burst over the Eiffel Tower and Notre Dame Cathedral, fireworks mounted an aquatic display on the Seine and a generation of Parisians heard watchful sound and light displays recalling the climactic events of Aug. 25, 1944.

On the dawn of that day, a reconnaissance party from French Gen. Philippe Leclerc's 2d Armored Division already was in the city. Then the main body of his forces rumbled into the city and, at 30 minutes after noon, for the first time in four years, the blue, white and red French flag was raised again on the Eiffel Tower.

At 2 p.m. the French Tricolor fluttered from the Arch of Triumph.

At 3:30 p.m. Gen. von Choltitz signed a document surrendering his forces to Gen. Leclerc.

At 4:30 p.m. Gen. Charles de Gaulle re-entered the city and proclaimed: "Paris outraged, Paris broken, Paris martyred, but Paris freed. But freed by itself, by its own people."

"Is Paris burning?" Hitler screamed in his Prussian bunker when he heard of the entry into this city of Gen. Leclerc's troops and those of the American Army's 4th Division under Maj. Gen. Raymond Barton.

Plans had been laid to put tons of dynamite in the crypt of Notre Dame and underneath the Louvre, the Opéra House, the Eiffel Tower, the Arc de Triomphe and other landmarks.

Engineers were ordered to wire buildings for dynamiting. Gen. von Choltitz said he received nine orders to set Paris ablaze.

His last act as a long-serving officer of the German Army was to refuse.

U.S. Civilian to Be Freed

VIENTIANE, Aug. 25 (UPI)—A senior official of the Communist Pathet Lao has confirmed that Emmet Kay, a civilian pilot who is the last known American prisoner in Indochina, will be released on Sept. 12 when other prisoners of war are exchanged in Laos.

A Pathet Lao spokesman said yesterday that Mr. Kay, 47, of Honolulu, would be released "as a humanitarian and goodwill gesture."

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The Inflation Enigma

Signing the bill which he requested for the recreation of an agency to monitor wages and prices, President Ford warned that "it would not provide an instant answer or an immediate panacea" for inflation. It is doubtful that the warning was needed; more voices have been raised to question the ability to "jawbone" the nation into economic stability than to halt it as anything more than a kind of Greek chorus, explaining the drama rather than affecting it. Like the chorus, it has an important part to play—but not a decisive one.

But if Mr. Ford is criticized for the limited approach toward the unusual summation that is baffling much of the world, he is also receiving warnings against moving too fast or too far in fighting the phenomenon. And these warnings do not come only from the classic economists who decry any government interference with the—to them—immutable laws of supply and demand. He has also been warned, through Mr. James Reston and The New York Times, by Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany against "a strong deflationary economic policy" which would not only increase American unemployment but have serious repercussions around the world.

In other words, President Ford faces not only the dilemma of deciding just how much anti-inflationary action to take in respect to the American problem of inflation, but

also how this action will affect nations which are America's allies and trading partners. Mr. Schmidt cited the confusions of three years ago (when the United States abruptly cut the dollar loose from gold) and the nationalist policies which other countries are adopting. He might have drawn a starker parallel—the great Depression, when so many nations, including the United States, were tempted to try economic autarky and created economic anarchy.

In Bonn, which has had experience with the difficulties of close economic cooperation among the geographically and historically related countries of Europe, there is no suggestion of any sudden creation of a global economic body to meet the unprecedented economic strains which have been set up recently. Rather, there the officials hope for close communication among the major industrialized powers—the United States, West Germany, Britain, France and Japan.

Would this be enough—even assuming that these nations were able to act wisely and conformably? There is still the Third World and the Communist world, and what the nations comprising those vague and often divided entities might do to affect markets and the cost of raw materials. But such collaboration as Mr. Schmidt hopes for should be at least a basic step towards rationalizing the global economy before it is nationalized into chaos.

Unanimous Verdict

The unanimous declaration by the House Judiciary Committee that Richard Nixon would have been impeached, had he not chosen to resign, definitely seals the historic record. That straightforward judgment is essential to a full understanding of the circumstances and the constitutional procedures that led to Mr. Nixon's downfall. The bipartisan affirmation that he had committed offenses that warranted his removal from office serves to foreclose any future misunderstanding that might flow from the former President's parting explanation that only the loss of a strong enough political base forced his departure. The House added emphasis to the finality of its action by voting 412 to 3 to accept the report and commend the committee for its work.

An especially powerful safeguard against any future divisive effort to rewrite history is provided by the Republican members of the committee, who addressed themselves bluntly to the myth that "Richard Nixon was 'hounded from office' by his political opponents and media critics." The reality, as the Republicans themselves underscore, is that it was Richard Nixon who obstructed justice at the very time that he was assuring the American people that he had assumed personal responsibility for the exposure of all wrongdoing.

The simple statement by members of his own party that it was Mr. Nixon who "imprisoned the truth . . . so long and so tightly

within the solitude of his Oval Office that it could not be unleashed without destroying his presidency," goes to the heart of the process that sealed his fate. Such agreement overshadows the minority's dissent over some specific charges relating to Mr. Nixon's personal finances and his abuse of presidential powers.

What the massive 528-page document compiled by the committee shows so clearly is that the case against Mr. Nixon was not narrowly or capriciously based on occasional lapses or on unwitting misinterpretations of executive prerogatives, personal ethics or political strategies. The record lays bare an all-pervasive doctrine and a consistent pattern that in the end left no choice or option to those duty bound to sit in judgment.

The law itself made Mr. Nixon's downfall necessary; its enforcement by men of courage and integrity made it inevitable. The lesson to future presidents is that wrongdoing will not be safe, no matter how general the language of the Constitution, as long as the country knows the purpose of its basic law and shows the will to have it honored. This is, in effect, what the House Judiciary Committee reaffirmed, not on the basis of partisan politics but of massive evidence—much of it in Mr. Nixon's own voice—which all the months of dissembling and obstruction by a self-destructed President could not hide or deny.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Cuba: Will Ford Act?

Will President Ford's fresh approach to long-entrenched problems include a willingness to scrap an increasingly bankrupt policy of trying to maintain a Western Hemisphere boycott of Cuba? This question, being asked in nearly every Latin American country, takes on greater timeliness with Panama's decision to restore normal relations with Fidel Castro's government.

Panama is the seventh member of the Organization of American States to breach unilaterally the 10-year-old OAS political and economic boycott of Cuba. The new Presidents of Colombia and Venezuela have also announced their intention of resuming ties with Havana. Costa Rica, Ecuador and even Guatemala are moving in the same direction.

Opinion samplings indicate that a majority of OAS members would welcome Cuba back into the inter-American family. These governments no longer fear attempts by Premier Castro to export his revolution through support of guerrilla forces. They want to trade

with Cuba, and believe its re-entry into the economic life of the hemisphere might lessen Soviet influence on the island.

These governments never understood why the Nixon administration, justly proud of its initiatives toward China and the Soviet Union, remained opposed to any thaw in relations with the Communist regime in a small country very close by. Weary of waiting for Washington's agreements to drop the OAS boycott, the seven governments have now gone ahead individually with actions to render the sanctions meaningless.

Recent American visitors to Cuba, including Pat M. Holt, chief of staff of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, report that Mr. Castro would now welcome better relations with Washington. President Ford is certain to encounter strong opposition from conservatives even to modest first steps in that direction; but few actions he could take would do more to restore realism and credibility to Washington's policy for the Americas.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Romania and Cyprus

It was not without worry that the Romanian leaders had watched the unleashing of a new armed conflict in Cyprus. From the beginning—unlike Marshal Tito—they had disapproved of Turkey's military intervention for fear that the use of force might become contagious in that region considered as strategic by the superpowers. Bucharest

indeed may have feared that this tension in the Mediterranean might give the Russians a pretext for increasing their pressure with a view to obtaining a passage across Romanian territory. Rumors to this effect indeed have been making their rounds in June and July during the visit of Marshal Yakubovskii, the Warsaw Pact forces chief of staff, in the Romanian capital.

—From Le Monde (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

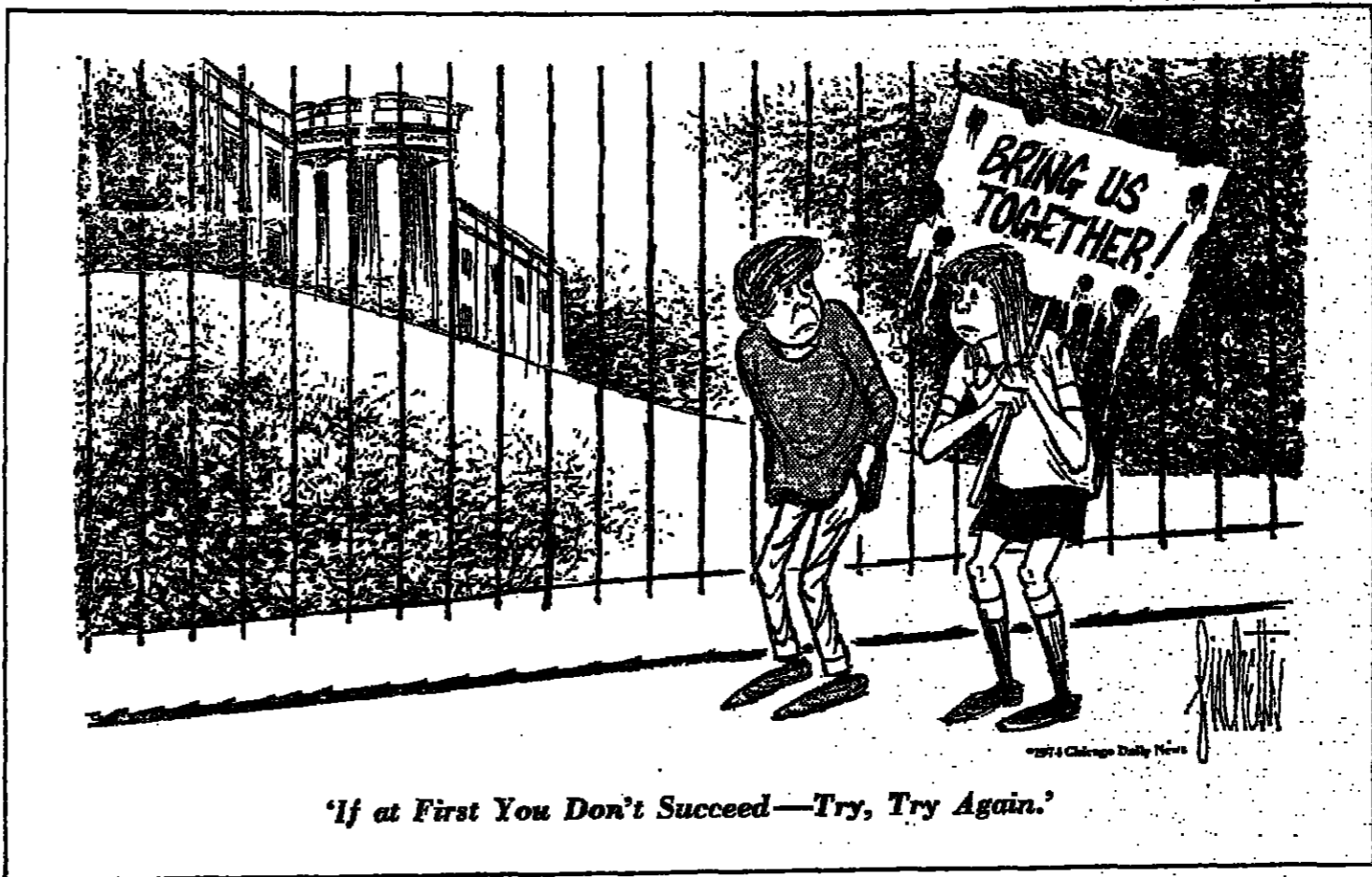
August 26, 1899

RENNES—The Rennes court-martial was yesterday a field day for the experts in handwriting. The first expert witness was Mr. Gobert, of the Bank of France, who repeated his conviction that the "bordereau" was written by Major Esterhazy and not by Captain Dreyfus. He was followed by M. Bertillon who introduced his now-famous schema, from which he deduced that the "bordereau" was the work of Captain Dreyfus.

Fifty Years Ago

August 26, 1924

REYKJAVIK—Drifting helplessly northward between crunching ice-floes towards Arctic waters, blinded by stinging snowstorms and enveloped in fog until correct observation was impossible, Lieutenant Locatelli, Italian aviator, and his three companions were dragged safely aboard the U.S. cruiser Richmond after facing almost certain death for nearly five days. They were found off the west coast of Greenland.



Europe Thirty Years After

By James Reston

PARIS—On the 30th anniversary of the liberation of Paris, Europe has many problems but it is alive and vibrant. It is liberated in the west, divided in the middle, and occupied by the Russians in the east, but it is not alone and it is not afraid.

Paris, on the 30th anniversary weekend, was incredibly beautiful, flooded with sunshine and tourists. There were wild strawberries and raspberries as big as redishes in the restaurants for anybody who could afford them—\$3 or \$4 a helping—and trade was good.

All the shops were advertising sales, which means that goods were selling at about half their normal inflated cost, or no more than double their worth, but for the anniversary, at least, nobody seemed to mind.

The old Continent still has more problems than it has resources. In short, it's a little broke, but it is off on holiday now anyway and will think about all those unpleasant things later.

Holidaying

The painters have taken over the chancellors' official quarters in Bonn, and the decorators are shining up the President's palace here in Paris. Chancellor Helmut Schmidt is on a lake in north Germany. President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing is shuttling back and forth between Paris and the southern beaches, and Prime Minister Harold Wilson of Britain is in the Scilly Isles. It reminds one of a little of the old First War jingle:

I was playing golf
The day the Germans landed
All our men had run away,
And all our ships were
stranded.
And the thought of England's
shame
Almost put me off my game.

Still, Europe remains, particularly on this anniversary of the end of a terrible war, a symbol of the endurance of the human race; there is a certain stubborn wisdom to this leisurely summer pace. Officials in this part of the world have been through too many disasters to think they can solve complicated problems in a hurry. They assume the problems will be here when they get back from vacation, and on this they are certainly right.

Inflation

For the first six months of this year, the rate of inflation in the major countries of Europe was 12.4 per cent in West Germany, 12.4 in France, 14.4 in Britain, and 14.5 in Italy—compared to 10.3 in the United States, 10.5 in Canada, and 24.2 in Japan. It is now running at the rate of 20 per cent in Britain, which is now talking about a general strike.

From west to east along the Mediterranean, revolution and more trouble to come in Portugal; a sinking dictator and transition to monarchy in Spain; bankruptcy in Italy; and a virtual state of war between Greece and Turkey over Cyprus, on the southern flank of the NATO alliance.

Beyond that, other tangles to come. For the old generation of leaders is passing, not only in Spain, but in Yugoslavia; and, after Tito, it is not quite clear what will happen in the volatile Balkans.

Perhaps the greatest tragedy of these 30 years lies in the fact that Europe, more than a generation after the last war, is not really liberated, but amputated, with the eastern half still dominated by the Red Army, and Germany cut in two.

Adapted

Europe has adapted to this but not accepted it. In the West, it has made a start toward economic unification, but the dream of union at the end of the war have eluded it.

"Europe has never existed," Jean Monnet, the father of the Common Market, once remarked, and he was saying the same thing here this weekend. "It is not the addition of national sovereignty in a confederate which creates an entity. One must genuinely create Europe."

Winston Churchill was more specific. "We must proclaim the mission and the design of a united Europe whose moral conception will win the respect and gratitude of mankind, and whose

physical strength will be such that none will dare molest her tranquility . . . I hope to see a Europe where men and women of every country will think as much of being European as of belonging to their native land, and wherever they go in this wide domain, will truly feel: 'Here I am at home.'"

Well, this was the mood of 30 years ago. These words were spoken out of hope and fear, and now it may be that the only thing Europe has to fear is the

lack of fear itself. It is no longer worried about the menace of invasion from Russia or the threat of America into isolation, so now it pines, part way between union and the old nationalism.

Nevertheless, there have been 30 years since the last war and there were only 20 between the two world wars, and a new generation has arisen that accepts the objective of union more naturally.

"But that is not enough," Monnet was saying here this week-

end. "The economic security of Europe can only be secured by nations apart from its military security. The question is not where the leaders are aiming but what they are doing about it."

On this, most of the leaders agree, but on the 30th anniversary it seems enough to note that things are much better than they were. They will talk about the inflation and other unpleasant subjects when they come back from the sea.

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Battle Hymn of the Republic

By C.L. Sulzberger

ISTANBUL—Lenin once wrote that "the standing army everywhere and in all countries is intended for use not so much against the external as the internal enemy." While this assertion is no more true of Turkey than it is of the Soviet Union, the military in Turkey have an ancient tradition of interfering in political affairs.

From 1299, when the Ottoman empire was born, until 1923, when it died, the Turks were in fact ruled by military leaders. When Atatürk (himself a highly reputed general) led the revolution that created a republic, Turkey was in a sense invaded by its own armed forces.

The sultan's elite Janissary corps used to overturn its regimetal cauldrons as a sign the administration was about to be upset. The young Turks of 1908 were army revolutionaries. Then, as the late President Sunay, a retired general, told me in 1971: "Atatürk relied above all on the army to save the republic. In fact it was due to the army's effort that the republic came into being."

It is essential to recognize this basic factor in Turkish politics, under any and all regimes. The army likes to let civilians run the affairs of state but if, in its judgment, these are mismanaged, the armed forces will (as they said in a memorandum explaining their seizure of power on March 12, 1971) "use their legal rights and seize power directly."

The key phrase is "legal rights." Five of the republic's six presidents have been senior officers. Ultimately the armed forces constitute a more important political factor than parliament, even if, as at the moment, the military remain in the background. In times of crisis it is customary for a premier to consult his top generals more earnestly than the assembly president. The chairman of the joint chiefs has a protocol ranking ahead of the defense and foreign ministers. As a political influence—usually potential, sometimes active—the army tends toward moderate reform although in 1960, when it grabbed power, it saw to it that Premier Menderes and two chief ministers were hanged. Most

Turkish peasants, who adored Menderes, have resumed military politics since then.

Nor is the army entirely free of internal plots. In 1960 power was initially held by majors and colonels, later eased out. In March, 1972, there was an officers' conspiracy from the left—squashed by the army-managed regime. But the army, while opposing Communism, has also opposed religious bigotry and backed land reform.

A Custom

The last spasmodic army intervention was that of 1971. At that time, it gradually withdrew from politics of its own accord, as is Turkish custom. But when Sunday's presidential term was expiring in 1973, the officers wanted to put their boss, General Gurler, in as successor. The politicians resisted and eventually gained a kind of victory—a retired admiral.

While the army didn't originally like being frustrated on this choice, it accepted it, terminated vestigial martial law, and agreed to free parliamentary elections which produced the Ecevit government. The officers were worried about the swift-taking little Ecevit at first, regarding him as a wild leftist. But in the Cyprus crisis, Ecevit has proven himself just as gung-ho as the military. Now they are arm in arm.

I asked him about the army's role in politics and he said: "No prime minister could feel as comfortable as I on relations with the army. It is politically conscious but without political ambition. Don't forget that I took an open stand against the 1971 military intervention."

The fact remains that the army and the present regime are in tandem. The officers are content to have a dynamic, popular civilian run the show. They prefer to leave politics to the politicians. Ecevit is right in saying it has no traditional enmity—certainly not now. And it never wants to display political staying power, on the occasions when it does move in.

All this being said, the army is a principal factor in Turkey's political mix. It doesn't insist on holding the reins; indeed, it prefers not to. But its shadow is a constant factor and has been since this martial people's earliest days.

Ecevit is fine, from the army's viewpoint—today as compared with yesterday. But I cannot imagine the army taking it quietly should he—like Harry Truman—decide to fire a commander because he was going too far.

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We're Waiting For a Move From Nixon

By William Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK—The American Bar Association has voted unanimously that no bill of immunity should be passed for the exclusive protection of Richard Nixon. One could hardly have expected anything else, save possibly, under the professionally pressing circumstances of the past few years, a motion to recommend a law limiting the number of lawyers that can be sent to jail in any single year.

Obviously the Nixon problem is not, at this stage, a lawyer's problem. And anything that approaches an attempt to codify a solution to the Nixon problem has the effect of retarding a solution to the Nixon problem. The whole idea of executive clemency is that the law should be transcended. You cannot, by logical definition, pass a law to transcend a law. The whole point of the exercise is lost. What is required is that an individual should go out on a limb and say: To suggest that "Nixon has suffered enough" is hugely to understate what has happened to him. His mortification is a continuing punishment. The probabilities are that on his deathbed, he will be an unhappy man. To put him behind bars, under the circumstances, is not to "punish" him more, it is to achieve formalistic judicial satisfaction at the expense of acquiring for the country the reputation for a finicky vindictiveness that does us discredit.

Concerning the usual objections, a few observations:

1. It is true that Nixon's subordinates have already suffered jail, some of them; and that others are about to go to jail. These should be separated into two categories. One category is the absolutely straightforward offense of accepting bribes, cheating on one's taxes, that kind of thing. Those who did that kind of thing and are at the dock should proceed anonymously to meet their fate. Those others whose crime has been complicity in the cover-up and involvement in the Watergate break-in should be tried, convicted (if the evidence is sufficient) and given suspended 30-day sentences.

Here the lawyers might have paused to consider the awful meaning of dishonour. Surely it is proper for the legal community to punish its members under certain circumstances, and it is true that that community's failure to punish its members when they are acting as obstructionists of the law (one thinks of the behavior of William Kunstler during the wild years) is more typical of the legal profession than dishonour proceedings. But to say to such as John Ehrlichman that they are dishonored and cannot practice their profession for the rest of their lives is, well, cruel and inhuman. It is like saying to a writer who writes one libelous article that he may never again put pen to paper.

2. Why is it right to decline to prosecute Nixon, having proceeded to prosecute his subordinates? To answer that question clinically, you just have to tear yourself away from the absolutism of republican principles. It is okay to go about saying: "no one is above the law. But that is only mostly true. Our presidents are expected to take certain risks, and generations of them have done so. Quod licet Iovi, non licet bovi." (What is permitted divine is not permitted cattle.) The risks Richard Nixon took were for laudable motives, and he has been punished as surely as Napoleon was punished when his empire was taken away from him. But they didn't take Napoleon out and shoot him, even though he had led in his disastrous campaigns hundreds of thousands of men to their deaths. We were shocked, not satisfied, at the execution of Nicholas II.

3. We are in search of the mechanics of granting effective immunity. Here Mr. Nixon could help us. First by undertaking to write a full and frank account of his role in the cover-up, and giving it to Congress. Among other things, this would deprive him of huge commercial returns he might have from a commercial publisher.

And—a gesture by Mr. Nixon—the might announce that it is his intention not to stray physically from the premises of San Clemente for the law. These Secret Service men would then, in effect, not only be there to prevent outsiders from going in, but insiders from going out. I cannot believe that, if at this point Mr. Jaworski announced that he did not intend to prosecute Mr. Nixon, there would be a murmur of protest, except from the fever swamps of vindictiveness.

But as I say, at this point, we need a gesture from Mr. Nixon.

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Rebozo's Personal Fortune Boared During Nixon Years

By Ronald Kessler

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25 (WP).—By his own accounting, the fortune of Charles (Bebe) Rebozo increased nearly sevenfold in the last five years that his close friend, Richard Nixon, was President of the United States.

Just before Mr. Nixon took office in 1969, Mr. Rebozo's net worth was \$873,000. By September, 1973, his net worth—largely in real estate and holdings in a bank and other companies—had jumped to \$4.5 million.

Mr. Rebozo listed his wealth in the confidential financial statements that he signed and certified to be accurate under penalties of law. A Miami lawyer familiar with many of the holdings listed in Mr. Rebozo's statements characterized as "conservative" most of the values Mr. Rebozo placed on them.

Information from Mr. Rebozo's 1969 and 1970 financial statements has previously been made public. The Washington Post obtained the first copy of Mr. Rebozo's 1973 financial statement. His financial statements have been under federal scrutiny for many months in investigations by the Senate Watergate committee and the Watergate special prosecutor's office.

The financial statements do not shed light on how Mr. Rebozo was able to increase his wealth so impressively in the first five years Mr. Nixon was in the White House.

Next to millionaire Robert Abplanalp, the Aerial Valve maker, Mr. Rebozo has been Mr. Nixon's most important financial benefactor. Together with Mr. Abplanalp, Mr. Rebozo enabled the oil tycoon to buy his San in Tennessee estate in California on his highly favorable terms. Mr. Rebozo also brought Mr. Nixon into the Florida land deals that considerably enriched him.

In addition, Mr. Rebozo has admitted handling political contributions for Mr. Nixon and a general grand jury here is now asking to determine if some of the campaign money Mr. Rebozo accepted was converted to his and Mr. Nixon's personal use, according to court papers filed by Watergate Special Prosecutor Leon Jaworski.

Mr. Rebozo could not be reached for comment. One of Mr. Rebozo's lawyers, William Harper, said in no comment on the grand jury investigation of Mr. Rebozo's assets.

Bank Extends Credit

Mr. Rebozo's 1969 assets were listed in an application he filed with the Federal Home Loan Insurance Board to obtain a savings and loan association charter. His 1973 assets were listed in a confidential financial statement he filed with Hudson Valley National Bank when it extended a \$1 million credit. A 25 percent share of the bank, Mr. Rebozo's New York, N.Y., bank is said to be secured by the bank.

Pentagon Chief Notes Watch on Commands in Nixon Crisis

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25 (NYT).—Defense Secretary James Schlesinger and the Joint Chiefs of Staff kept unusually close control over the lines of command during the last days of the Nixon administration to insure that no unauthorized orders were given to military units by the White House.

A senior Pentagon official said today that the decision to withdraw troops from the Middle East was made by Mr. Schlesinger in consultation with the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and that the decision was not made by the President or the White House.

The official said that Mr. Schlesinger began to worry about the decision when it became clear that the President was not in the White House in late July and early August that the impeachment or resignation of Richard Nixon was "inevitable."

There were two major areas of concern on Mr. Schlesinger's mind, the official said.

The first was that in some "unstable" situation Mr. Nixon or his aides might contact military units directly throughout going through the usual Pentagon chain of command and order that some action be taken.

Judge Director Asserts U.S. Will Cool Inflation

NEW YORK, Aug. 25 (AP).—Ash, director of the Office of Management and Administration, said today that the Ford administration would "cool the levers of inflation" even if it generated more unemployment than we'd have.

Addressing a Wall Street luncheon of business representatives, Mr. Ash also emphasized President Ford's determination to trim the federal budget and avoid other wage-price controls or mandatory authority that would curb their reintroduction.

Concerning budgetary austerity, Mr. Ash said, "The President will be announcing shortly federal personnel ceilings and department-by-department budget cuts." But he added that the Ford administration favors discussions of those budget cuts with the bipartisan congressional leadership, which, it is hoped, would lead to areas of agreement.

"We're not going to come up with a budgetary laundry list and try to shove it through Congress," he said.



Firemen battling blaze that destroyed this building at Canadian National Exhibition.

Fire Destroys Toronto Hall, Spanish Art Exhibit

TORONTO, Aug. 25 (UPI).—A fire early yesterday destroyed a \$500,000 Spanish art exhibition and the \$10-million Canadian National Exhibition building that housed it on Lake Ontario.

The fire razed the 66-year-old

building, described as one of the finest pieces of architecture on the grounds. There were no injuries. The cause of the fire was not known.

The exhibition, on loan from the Spanish government, included ceramics, paintings, antique costumes and armor and bullfighters' costumes.

Howard Tate, assistant general manager of the exhibit hall, said the Spanish works were "irreplaceable and priceless."

Antoine Gaudin Dies, Worked on A-Bomb Project

NEW YORK, Aug. 25 (NYT).—Dr. Antoine Gaudin, 74, a mineral engineer who led development of the ore-processing techniques which made uranium available for the first atomic bombs during World War II, died Friday at the Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston.

In secret research for the Manhattan Engineer District which directed the atomic bomb project, Dr. Gaudin's team learned how to apply methods of leaching and ion exchange to extracting uranium from the ores which had reached the United States from the Belgian firm which had mined them in what is now the African Republic of Zaire. They worked at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where he joined the faculty in 1938, and in Winchester, Mass.

Dr. Thomas King, one of Dr. Gaudin's colleagues in the MIT Department of Metallurgy, recalled that Dr. Gaudin had made an even more fundamental scientific contribution in "laying the scientific principles under flotation," a technique widely used for extracting metals and other valuable elements from ores containing only tiny proportions of the useful substance.

Born in Smyrna, Turkey, the son of a French railroad manager, Dr. Gaudin came to the United States during World War I. He studied to become a mining engineer at Columbia University and then joined its faculty before moving on to the University of Utah, the Montana School of Mines and, finally, MIT.

2 Lawyers Freed After Jailing in U.S. Trial Brawl

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 25 (AP).—William Kunstler and Martin Lane, two lawyers prominent in protest causes, were released yesterday after being jailed overnight following a shouting match with Judge Fred Niehoff in U.S. District Court here.

They were freed after the judge met with one of their colleagues on the legal team defending Dennis Banks and Russell Means, two leaders of the American Indian Movement, on charges of assault, larceny and conspiracy in connection with AIM's 71-day armed occupation of Wounded Knee, S.D., in the winter of 1973.

Spectators and federal marshals had a fist fight in the rear of the courtroom as the two lawyers and the judge had their verbal exchange Friday. No spectators were arrested, but the attorneys were held in contempt of court.

Mr. Kunstler had been questioning an AIM deserter, Louis Mores Camp, a rebuttal witness against the defense, and there was a snicker from someone in the audience.

When the judge ordered the removal of spectators from one row of seats, they refused to budge. As marshals and spectators fought, Mr. Kunstler and Mr. Lane began shouting at the judge, blaming him for the brawl. The lawyers were led off to the city jail. The fighting continued until a marshal sprayed a protester with a chemical irritant.

12 Persons, 500 Cattle Die in Burma Floods

RANGOON, Burma, Aug. 25 (Reuters).—The worst floods in Burma records have killed 12 persons and affected more than two million, unofficial reports said.

Only two of the country's regions—the states of Kayah and Chin—have escaped the floods. The waters inundated about 30,000 square miles, including a million acres of rice paddies, and killed more than 300 cattle, the reports said.

Saudi Delay on Auction of Oil Dims U.S. Hope of Price Cut

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25 (NYT).—The government's hopes for lower world oil prices have been dimmed, but not eliminated, by recent developments in major producing countries.

The most "important" setback, according to high officials, was the mysterious postponement of Saudi Arabia's planned auction of a stable quantity of oil this month, with the market to set the price. Now that world production is apparently in excess of demand and with storage tanks full in important consuming countries, the auction had been expected to start the way toward lower prices.

The decision to hold an auction was announced last month by Saudi Arabia's Treasury Secretary William Simon. According to Gerald Parsky, the assistant secretary who deals with oil matters, the U.S. government has still not been formally notified that the auction has been postponed or canceled.

OPEC Session

"We still anticipate an auction," he said in an interview. He suggested that the Saudi authorities may be delaying it until after the meeting Sept. 12 in Vienna of the members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

Apart from the delay of the auction, other adverse developments have included announced cutbacks in production by Kuwait and Venezuela in order to maintain prices in the face of excess supply. Kuwait has firmly rejected Mr. Simon's argument, backed up with econometric studies, that a lower price is in the long-run best interest of the producing countries.

Arthur Burns, the chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, has said that he regards the world financial problem created by the higher oil prices—with huge flows of funds to the producing countries—as "unmanageable" unless prices are reduced, although Mr. Simon takes a less pessimistic view.

Saudi Arabia is under pressure from other producing countries, including Iran and Iraq, not to take actions that would reduce the price. Apart from the auction, Saudi Arabia appears to be in a less pessimistic view.

Coalition Talks in Iceland End Without Accord

REYKJAVIK, Iceland, Aug. 25 (Reuters).—Talks for forming a new government ended yesterday without final agreement as Iceland's economic problems worsened.

Representatives of the Farmers Progressive party and the conservative Independence party were unable to end a seven-week stalemate since last month's decisive general elections.

Last week, the Icelandic central bank suspended foreign currency trading, a measure that is expected to last until the krona is devalued. The move has brought trade to a halt and is hurting the tourist industry.

Central bank director Johannes Nordal said he expected a devaluation of "between 10 and 20 per cent."

In an interview, he said he did not believe Iceland was bankrupt, but wage increases had boosted spending beyond the economy's buying power. Rumors of a devaluation had prompted public buying of foreign currencies, Mr. Nordal added.

"There is now little left in our foreign currency fund," he said.

15 Die on Indian Rail Line

NEW DELHI, Aug. 25 (Reuters).—At least 15 railroad workers were killed yesterday when four freight cars broke loose and rolled into a train carrying workers in northern India.

U.S. Clothing Firms Will Join Paris Prêt-à-Porter Show

By Herbert Koshetz

NEW YORK, Aug. 25 (NYT).—With the support of the Commerce Department, a representative group of American apparel manufacturers for the first time will take their wares to Paris for the Prêt-à-Porter show in October.

These manufacturers of sportswear, coats and suits expect to receive orders from European stores because, they say, American casual and leisure wear is the best in the world and because it can be delivered overseas at prices below those of European manufacturers.

Peter Heller of Fashion Market International has done much of the work in getting the 25 companies to exhibit at the biggest fashion event on the Continent. The show, to be held Oct. 19-24 at the Porte de Versailles, will have an American section of 390 square meters, rented by the Commerce Department.

"Now that the dollar is devalued and the rate of inflation abroad is more rampant than our own, the American apparel industry has become truly competitive," Heller said. "There is much work to be done, however, in convincing the traditionally domestic-minded manufacturers that these markets exist."

Balance of Trade

Figures compiled by the International Ladies Garment Workers Union indicate that the balance of apparel trade is overwhelmingly in favor of foreign manufacturers. Last year, for instance, more than \$1.3 billion worth of women's and children's apparel was imported while only \$106.3 million worth was exported.

In the first four months of 1974,

Kissinger, Syrian Conclude Talks

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25 (AP).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger yesterday concluded three days of intensive discussion with Syrian Foreign Minister Abdel Halim Khaddam.

Mr. Kissinger is scheduled to meet this week with Saudi Foreign Minister Omar al-Sakik in his continuing efforts to lay the foundation for another round of Middle East talks. Israeli Premier Yitzhak Rabin is scheduled to arrive here early next month.

For an hour yesterday morning, Mr. Kissinger and U.S. Ambassador to Syria Richard Murphy conferred with Mr. Khaddam in the White House in what was described as a vital discussion to plan the next moves in the Middle East.

Russians Let Hijacker See Wife at Jail

She Gets Pardon, but Refuses to Emigrate

MOSCOW, Aug. 25 (NYT).—A Soviet Jewish woman pardoned two days ago for her role in a plot to seize a Soviet airliner in 1970 was permitted a two-hour visit last night with her husband, who is still serving a 15-year sentence for the same offense.

According to Andrei Sakharov, a dissident nuclear physicist, Sula Salomonson, who served four years of her 10-year term for involvement in the Leningrad hijack plot, was taken to her husband, Edward Kuznetsov, by KGB security agents.

No other details of the meeting, which reportedly took place at Moscow's Lefortovo Prison, were available.

Miss Salomonson was confronted by the agents outside Mr. Sakharov's summer cottage near Moscow, where she had been staying following her release on Thursday.

Resisting Emigration

Earlier today, the 30-year-old Miss Salomonson said in a written statement, which Mr. Sakharov read over the telephone, that she refused to emigrate to Israel "the aim of my life" she was resisting official Soviet insistence that she leave the country immediately.

She said that she first wanted to see her husband and two brothers, who were convicted in the same plot.

Miss Salomonson said that she would ask Soviet authorities to pardon the three men for their part in the unsuccessful plan to hijack an airliner to Scandinavia's first step in an escape to Israel. She asserted that she had not seen them since they were arrested in June, 1970.

Sentence Commuted

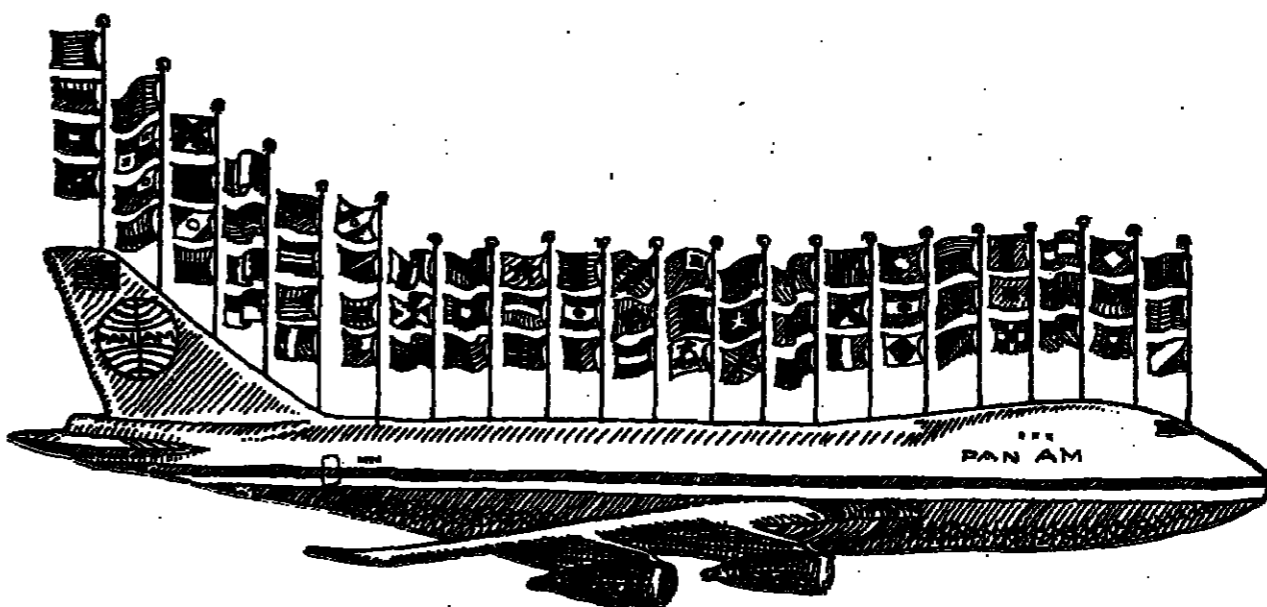
Mr. Kuznetsov, who was brought in from a labor camp for the brief reunion, was originally sentenced to death as a leader of the plot. But his sentence was later commuted to 15 years in prison.

Miss Salomonson's brothers, Vulf and Israel, are serving 10 and 8-year prison terms respectively.

The dozen plotters, most of them from Riga, were arrested on June 15, 1970 before they boarded a local flight to Smolny Airport in Leningrad.

French Jet Crashes

PARIS, Aug. 25 (AP).—A French Air Force Mystere 4 jet crashed into the Atlantic Friday, killing its pilot, the Defense Ministry announced. The cause of the accident was not known.



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مكتبة الأمل

Ford and Truman: Men Are Similar But Times Are Different

By Robert J. Donovan

WASHINGTON—Understandably, writers and commentators have been drawing a comparison between Gerald Ford and Harry Truman because of certain similarities in their background, character and sudden accession to the White House from the vice-presidency.

Because of these similarities, the most obvious yardstick with which to measure Mr. Ford against previous presidents is, at this point, Mr. Truman—although much is different about the two men and about the circumstances that awaited them at the White House.

Both men were born in the Midwest. Both came to the presidency from long experience in Congress. Party regularity was the hallmark of each. Each came to office as a practical politician, not as a political philosopher or theorist. Mr. Truman was not—and Mr. Ford is not—comfortable with abstraction.

In 1945, Mr. Truman was not the kind of reformer dear to the hearts of the liberals of those days, and Mr. Ford is certainly not a reformer by today's standards.

As a graduate of the University of Michigan and Yale Law School, he has more formal education than Mr. Truman, who merely finished high school and attended law school at night for a couple of years before losing interest. On the other hand, it is doubtful that Mr. Ford has done anything like the voluminous, if unsystematic, reading that Mr. Truman did in American history and the history of the presidency.



Another similarity is that the two men are the only Presidents in the last 50 years who have not been either wealthy or identified with great wealth.

Among the strong points of each man are modesty, common sense and self-confidence. Certainly, Mr. Ford is the most open, frank and undeviating president since Mr. Truman. Midwestern friendliness and gregariousness are traits common to both, as is strong devotion to family. President Ford seems less erratic and crusty than Mr. Truman. Whether he will be as tough and decisive remains to be seen.

What many people remember about Mr.

Truman today is the 1948 whistlestop campaign and the Fair Deal, which cast him in the role of a liberal leader. And it is true that he had been comfortable in voting for liberal New Deal legislation in the Senate.

But when he came to the White House on April 12, 1945, he brought with him many conservative instincts similar to those reflected by Mr. Ford today.

On race relations, for example, Mr. Truman espoused the viewpoint of an enlightened Southerner of the period. And his views on social experimentation and economic questions were probably not a great deal different from what we know of Mr. Ford's views.

What is worth bearing in mind in watching Mr. Ford is that a president is usually compelled by events and pressures to change former opinions. Being the heir of Franklin Roosevelt and being forced to seek broad support for his policies, Mr. Truman increasingly came down on the liberal side when decisions had to be made. But that was a more liberal time than the present. Mr. Ford may come down increasingly on the more conservative side. Or he may do just the opposite.

President Truman took office in the midst of the upheaval of a world war, and most of his nearly eight years in office were rocked by the turbulent aftermath. Mr. Ford may have come to power at a time when the more recent tempests have blown themselves out, pressing a quieter period.

Both Mr. Ford and Mr. Truman became

president after years of singular preoccupation with domestic affairs, although with expertise in particular, highly important fields—such as economics.

As matters stand, Mr. Ford's inexperience in foreign affairs is not nearly so grievous a handicap as was Mr. Truman's. For President Ford, the circumstances make foreign policy a less urgent concern than domestic policy. In contrast, with the atomic bomb nearing completion, with Europe in ruins, with the future of Germany and the Balkans in the balance, with Japan facing defeat and the Chinese government tottering, Mr. Truman had to cross one of the great mountain ranges of modern history. International problems were overwhelming.

In Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, President Ford has the help of the architect and driving force of current foreign policy. In 1945, the architect and driving force of foreign and military policy died with President Roosevelt. Mr. Truman was thrown at a critical moment upon the conflicting viewpoints of the Roosevelt advisers. He had scarcely settled in office when Secretary of the Navy James Forrestal advised him to seek a showdown with the Soviet Union over Poland, while Secretary of War Henry Stimson and Gen. George Marshall, then Army chief of staff, urged the opposite course.

Mr. Truman had been vice-president only 30 days when President Roosevelt died. While he had suspected that Roosevelt would not live out his term, the President's death—when it came—was unexpected, and Mr.



Truman was pitched into office so much unprepared that he did not even know an atomic bomb was being built.

Moreover, television did not exist. Mr. Truman had no national following. Millions of American servicemen overseas were even familiar with his name. Vice-President Ford had 10 months in which to contemplate his increasingly likely accession to the presidency. In that time he traveled and spoke incessantly, developing both an identity and a following that are of enormous help to him now.

What is striking, yet logical, about the

early presidencies of Mr. Truman and Ford is the way these former members of Congress, each in his own time, saw salvation in support from his former colleagues. Like Mr. Ford last Monday night, Mr. Truman, too, went before a joint session four days after becoming president to tell his old congressional friends, "C with your help can I hope to complete of the greatest tasks ever assigned to public servant."

Nevertheless, once the dollars-and-cents issues hit the floors of Congress, Mr. Truman's honeymoon collapsed. For eight years his domestic proposals encountered either savage treatment on Capitol Hill.

If there is a lesson in this, it is that it is too early to predict smooth sailing in Congress for President Ford. As did Mr. Ford Monday night, Mr. Truman proposed economic summit in the summer of 1946 a labor-management conference to avert anticipated wave of postwar strikes, principal economic issue then. The conference was a dreadful failure—and sobering reminder for Mr. Ford.

After a White House meeting on Mr. Truman's first full day in office, Mr. Stimson and Gen. Marshall, riding back to the Pentagon, together indulged on the kind president he would be.

"We shall not know what he is really like," Gen. Marshall said, "until the president begins to be felt."

Those words might well be taken as a lesson for today, also.

© Los Angeles Times.

Some Proposals To Activate the Vice-Presidency

By R.W. Apple Jr.

WASHINGTON (NYT)—Before his fall from grace, former Vice-President Spiro Agnew reflected during an interview on the strange nature of his job.

"It is a damned peculiar situation to be in," he remarked, "to have authority and a title and responsibility with no real power to do anything. I think this is the hardest adjustment for a man to make."

"In the early days, I used to say to myself, 'Now, tomorrow, I'm going to do so and so.' And then I would stop and think, 'You aren't going to do anything, because you don't have the power.'"

Lyndon Johnson had felt it, too. Hubert Humphrey had felt it. Thomas Marshall, Woodrow Wilson's vice-president, had felt it so deeply that he invented a fable that went like this: "Once upon a time, there were two brothers.

One ran away to sea, the other became vice-president, and nothing was ever heard of either of them again."

The problem came to the forefront again last week. Here was Nelson Rockefeller, a proud, imperious man of enormous wealth and drive, a man who spent 15 years as governor of New York, preparing to move into a job that he once dismissed contemptuously as "standby equipment."

The frustrations inherent in the office. Because of the possibility that he will inherit the job—as three of the last eight vice-presidents have—the person who fills the nation's second office must be of presidential stature. By that is usually meant a man or woman with deep and varied experience and a personal constituency.

But anyone with those attributes is certain to find it frustrating in the extreme to have no power. And no president can afford to go too far in delegating power (the only way a vice-president can acquire it) because he can never delegate responsibility. Richard Nixon found that out in Watergate, and Mr. Ford must know that Mr. Rockefeller can be his "partner" in only a strictly limited sense.

Ford Looks To '76 With Rockefeller

WASHINGTON (NYT)—In almost everything he did, from chafing with black congressmen to naming Nelson Rockefeller as the man he wants as his vice-president, President Ford last week returned the presidency to what it normally is, a place of political as well as governmental leadership. And he seemed to be acting on the premise that what he determined to be best for government would be the best he could do for the Republican party.

Because his activity took Washington back into the real world and out of the "nightmare" he himself has called the Watergate period, some of what occurred was political point-making, and there were problems as well as successes. But all of it was comforting because it was recognizable, including Mr. Ford's own semi-declaration of his presidential candidacy in 1976.

It came as no surprise to Mr. Ford's friends and associates when his press secretary told reporters that Mr. Ford had changed his mind about not running for the presidency in 1976 and that "he probably will run." Everything had pointed to that decision since his inauguration, and it had been generally assumed that in choosing a vice-president he would be selecting not only his interim No. 2 but his running mate for two years hence. On both counts, Nelson Rockefeller seemed an astute choice.

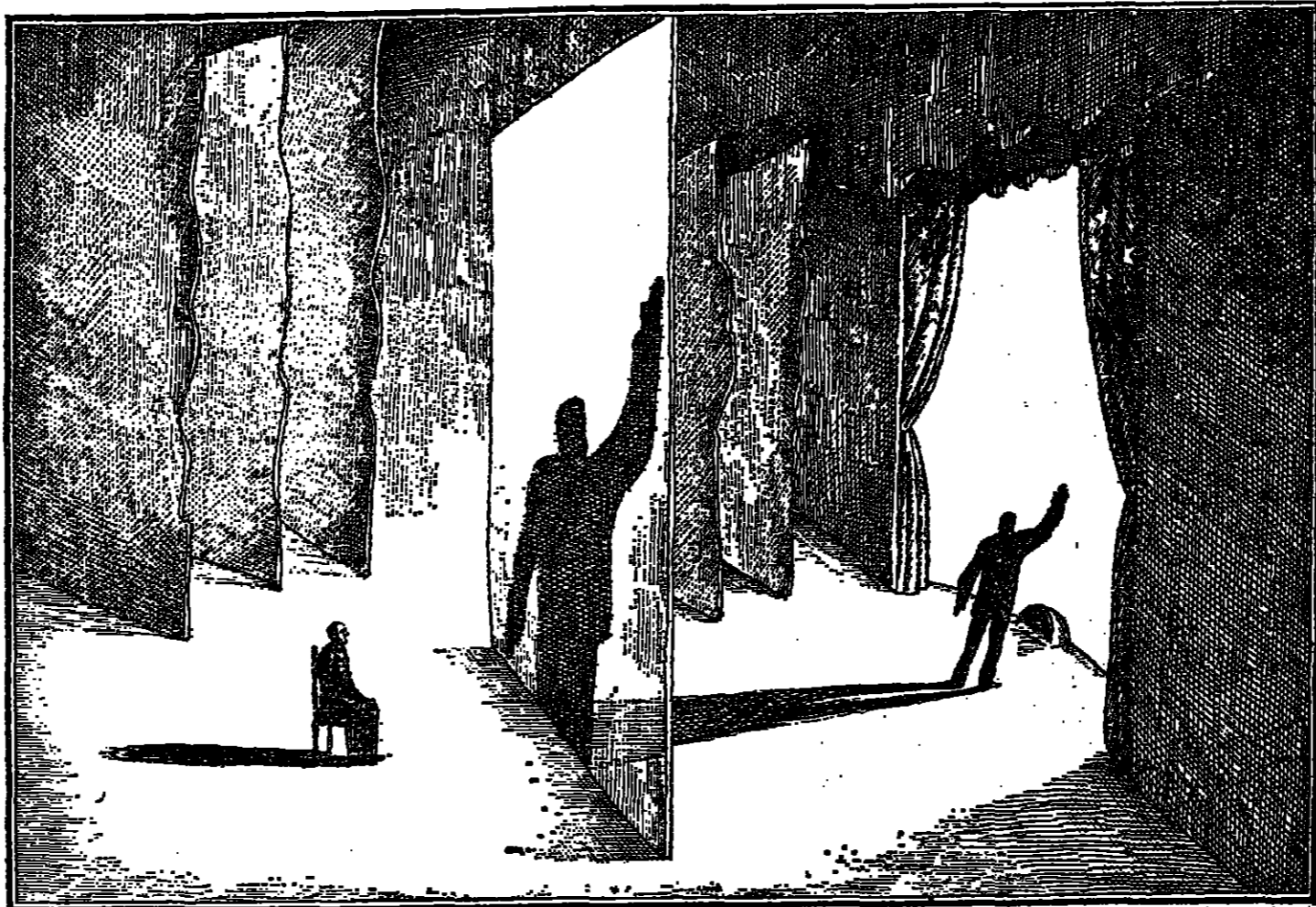
With his broad governmental experience and wide connections in the business community, the former New York governor could perform a variety of important tasks on the domestic and foreign front. And as a dynamic campaigner and a leader of Eastern liberalism (modified of late to make him more acceptable to the party's right wing), he would add balance to the orthodox Republican choice of Mr. Ford.

Members of the president's staff do not have to testify before Congress. So why not use a vice-president as a senior adviser? In Mr. Rockefeller's case, perhaps it could be as chief domestic adviser; or in the case of another man with different attributes, perhaps as chief of staff or as chief foreign policy adviser.

The vice-presidency is not needed to preside over the Senate except on ceremonial occasions and to cast tie-breaking votes, duties that are certainly not onerous (since 1789, the tie-breaker has been used about once a year). It could be argued that tying a vice-president to an every-day staff job would reduce his utility in campaign years. If so, then why not use him as a presidential counselor, with access to and impact upon the president in deciding the large political and policy problems?

Such an arrangement would help prepare the vice-president to take over, if necessary: It would use his skills, instead of allowing them to atrophy. It might help to reduce the isolation that has plagued recent presidents and, from the viewpoint of democratic theory, it would be far more healthy than having a president take most of his advice from a staff composed largely of nonpoliticians or from a kitchen cabinet.

Whether Mr. Ford has given much thought to these or similar notions is not known. But the word leaked from the Rockefeller camp last week that the former governor would probably be heavily involved in economic policy, and that may have been an omen.



Incentives Are Key to Bounty

The Vast U.S. Potential for Food Production

By William Robbins

WASHINGTON (NYT)—The United States has substantial reserves of agricultural resources that could help feed the world's hungry if there were sufficient economic incentives and significant changes in traditional federal farm policy, a number of leading agricultural experts agree.

Exploitation of anything as potential as the nation's full potential would require enormous investments in land, resources and technology. These, in turn, would have to be stimulated by government action and a change of federal farm policy, which has shunned an active role in stimulating farm expansion. Virtually no one foresees such reversal.

Recent indications of imminent food shortages in India and other world areas, however, have forced many agricultural experts in government and the private sector to take a new look at agricultural procedures in the United States. Estimates of increases in food production that could be achieved with reasonable effort and without government intervention in the next 10 years range up to 50 per cent of the present output. Such estimates assume the use of additional land, continuing advances in technology and a favorable economic climate, including attractive prices for farmers.

'Right Price'

"Of all the factors involved, the major one is economic—the price has to be right," according to Marion Clawson, acting president of Resources for the Future, Inc., a private research organization. "It's not only present prices, but how well farmers feel those prices will hold up. Many are unwilling to make the investment to bring new land into production, not knowing they are showing commendable caution."

Sylvan Wittwer, assistant dean of Michigan State University's agricultural college, sees research as the key to expansion and feels that the government has been too conservative in its support of scientific work.

Even in the face of a drought that dashed this year's hopes for crop production great enough to meet all demand, the U.S. Department of Agriculture's chief economist, Don Paarlberg, is, like Mr. Wittwer, optimistic. "These are exciting times," Mr.

Paarlberg said. "Ours is the first generation that could hope to preach the gospel of Malthus [a political economist who held that the population tends to increase faster than its means of subsistence unless periodically reduced by war, famine, pestilence or vice]."

While expressing concern over the precarious balance between food production and world needs, Mr. Paarlberg estimated that, by 1985, this country could be producing 9.1 billion bushels of corn a year, up from this year's drought-reduced crop of about 5 billion and earlier estimates of record production about 6 billion.

Mr. Paarlberg's projections were based on the work of a long-range planning unit in his department's Economic Research Service.

Study of Future

Their estimates are based on varied assumptions of future economic conditions and influences. Normally they project what is likely to happen rather than what can be caused by government programs.

"There may come a time when we will need government action," Dawson Ahalt, Mr. Paarlberg's deputy, said, "but we think farmers should get their signal from prices, and they will react best to that kind of signal."

Like many others in the department, Mr. Ahalt feels that government influence would be better directed to population controls rather than to pressure for all-out expansion of productive capacity.

The long-range planners' most recent projection, on which Mr. Paarlberg's estimates were based, looks at resources that could be brought into use by 1985.

The projection starts with the land, about 335 million acres of which are being cultivated this year. American land not under cultivation includes more than 250 million additional acres suited for crop production.

Most of that is now in competing uses, such as forests and pastures, but about 25 million acres could reasonably be expected as additions to the present farmland, the planners say. Part of that would come from land-clearing and drainage operations in the Southeast and Mississippi Delta regions, part from expanded dry-land cropping in the West

and part from continuing irrigation projects.

Much more could be done, many agricultural experts say, with stepped-up government investment in irrigation and research.

One of the most grandiose schemes advanced is an engineering proposal, known generally as the Parsons plan, that would take excess water from great rivers of the northwestern corner of North America, impound it in a Rocky Mountain trench reservoir, pump it from there into another reservoir in central Idaho and then let it flow by gravity through the Western states and down to Mexico.

The author of the plan, the Ralph M. Parsons Co., a big engineering organization, estimated that the project's water could be used to irrigate 40 million acres in the United States and said that as a byproduct it would generate 70 million more kilowatts of power than would be needed for its own pumps.

Although the plan has been talked about since its conception in the early 1960s, few agricultural experts foresee a time when it would be undertaken.

"The engineering is possible, but it would be enormously costly," Mr. Clawson commented. "It would take 20 years to complete and the political problems are enormous."

The Parsons firm estimated the cost of the project at \$100 billion in 1964 dollars.

Based on less ambitious projects, economists in the Department of the Interior's Bureau of Reclamation projected expansion of irrigated land by about 3 million acres through 1980, 6 million by 1990 and 8.5 million by 2000.

The projections include land fully irrigated and that supplied with supplemental water and both authorized and merely potential work.

Many scientists believe that research can augment U.S. potential far beyond that projected by the Agriculture Department's long-range planning group.

In a study for the National Science Foundation on research needs, Mr. Wittwer called for a "national program for increasing the research investment," citing the potential payoffs already indicated by the work of some scientists.

periment Station, and chairman of the Board of Agriculture and Renewable Resources of the National Academy of Science's National Research Council.

Among possible breakthroughs that he cited in the study and explained in the interview were some that could greatly increase the productivity of plants.

One area is that of photosynthesis, the growth process generated by sunlight on plant leaves. Experiments to alter plant structures and expose more leaves to the sun promise greater and faster growth and productivity, he said.

The rate of photosynthesis has also been increased experimentally, he noted, by enriching the atmosphere around plants with more carbon dioxide than is naturally present. But, he said, "little work has been done to bring the results of research into the field."

Related studies that show great promise, he said, are in the area of nitrogen fixation, a process by which bacteria associated with certain plants—the legumes, such as peas and beans—convert atmospheric nitrogen for soil enrichment.

Nitrogen fixation has been increased as much as 500 per cent by carbon dioxide enrichment of the atmosphere around plants, he said.

Other Plants

In addition, Mr. Wittwer cited efforts to develop strains of nitrogen-fixing bacteria that might be associated with other plants besides legumes. The result, he said, would improve growth rates of many plants and relieve pressures on increasingly scarce fertilizer resources.

Other agricultural scientists, meanwhile, are at work on experiments seeking to make livestock more productive. Among the projects are some to increase fertility.

One person involved in the work, R. A. Bellows of a U.S. experimental station at Miles City, Mont., is trying to produce multiple births in beef cattle. His goal is a 200 per cent annual production rate in breeding herds. The benefits would be obvious. The more fertile the breeding cows, the fewer would be needed, the less grain would be required and the less land area they would use.

U.S., France Rivals In Aid, Cultural Programs in Haiti

By Marlene Simons

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti (WP).

Having ignored Haiti for more than a decade, the United States and France are now involved in an unusual rivalry to win the "hearts and minds" of the people. Both countries are launching big economic aid programs and stepping up their cultural propaganda.

"Our main interest here is to protect Haiti and its culture from outside influences," a French diplomat said of the tiny impoverished Caribbean republic that declared independence from France 170 years ago, but still uses French as its official language.

The "outside influence" is, of course, the United States, which occupied Haiti between 1915 and 1934. It remains the country's main source of economic aid and tourist income and has a growing cultural impact.

"We now have 1,200 students learning English," a U.S. Embassy cultural officer said with satisfaction. "Two years ago, there were only 400."

This courtship began cautiously in 1971 after President Francois Duvalier died and was succeeded by his young son, President-for-Life Jean-Claude Duvalier, now 22.

Political repression eased. The foreign countries and international agencies that had boycotted the late president's brutal regime gradually decided to resume their programs here. In the recent rush of experts from the United Nations, the World Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank, the Organization of American States and countries like Canada and Taiwan, it became apparent that the United States and France were offering the highest bids to influence Haiti's future.

For the first time since the revolt of Haiti's black slaves against French rule here in 1809, Paris sent a cabinet minister to visit Port-au-Prince. As a result, France's official aid agency set up shop here early this year. Hoping that Haiti will become a loyal member of the French-speaking community, France will give Haiti the same preferential treatment it accords its former African colonies.

French technicians, aided by about 30 young Frenchmen working here in lieu of military aid, are preparing agricultural, medical and educational projects. To strengthen the country's meager economic base, France is financing a highway to the southern town of Jambel and improving provincial airports.

Mission director Jean Schayegh said that the size of the aid budget "will depend on developments." But he estimated that France will be spending close to \$5 million this year. Assistance is made in the form of grants—not loans—so France can retain greater control and efficiency, a French official said.

U.S. assistance is also rapidly returning. In 1963, the Kennedy administration suspended all U.S. aid, except for a few humanitarian projects. Now the U.S. Agency for International Development has re-opened its office and approved its first substantial loan in 15 years: \$18 million for road construction, with an annual grant of \$500,000 for maintenance once the roads are in use. Agricultural loans, Peace Corps volunteers and family-planning projects are now under discussion, while disease-control and food-distribution programs continue.

The U.S. approach to assistance is to offer loans rather than grants in an effort to encourage local interest and participation. But experts here

point out that Haiti has limited funds and few technicians meet counterpart requirements. President Duvalier says he is stressing economic development but foreign technicians private despair at the "inept government bureaucracy" and its difficulty in coping with the arrival of much foreign aid.

Haiti's small upper class, if only group to take any interest in politics, is watching U.S. and French activity here with amused interest. "We really have two governments," quipped a member of the elite. "One is in the palace; the other is the shadow government, divided between the U.S. and French embassies."

While it is still too early to measure the effects of the wave of aid on Haiti's economy and its destitute population, the influx of foreign residents and American tourists is beginning to make its mark. English phrases like "barga prices" or "art market" are being tacked up on downtown storefronts and a new English-language newspaper is on sale.

While there are still few signs of the infiltration of the English language is cause for concern at the French Embassy. A dignified mansion a few hundred feet from the stark white presidential palace.

The resource base came with time and technology," said in an interview summing his view of an attainable future of abundance.

Yet for all their efforts, foreign teachers here reach only handful of the most privileged youngsters. Four and a half million of the five million Haitians cannot read or write. They speak only Creole, a blend of 17th-century French, some Spanish, African and English words. Only elites—the educated mulatto offspring of French—speak French.

The outdated French education system still used here requires that children study French. Thus they learn a language and a culture alien to Haiti.

In the past, the French has snubbed the "unintelligible" jargon of Creole and Glionais. Haiti's language is a mere "dialect." But France's courtship producing a change of attitude. To the surprise of long-time foreign residents, French officials are beginning to say that Creole is a "real language," and French, therefore, should be taught as a foreign tongue.

Endemic Problems

For all the foreign flurry Haiti, development experts recognize that current efforts are only a drop in the ocean. Haiti's problems, which are larger and more difficult to resolve than those of any other country in the Western Hemisphere, foreign aid, they say, has come and gone. It is making little difference to a population which seems to suffer permanently from starvation and endemic diseases.

The Haitian government takes a more pragmatic view. "We are well aware that if French and the Americans are sending aid as a political instrument, but we need it," a government official said.

"Besides, they have come a long way from the way they treated us 70 years ago. They had French and American gumballs off our coast, demanding we pay our debts with more we didn't have."

Rudi Also Stars in 7-0 Victory

Holtzman Blanks Red Sox

BOSTON, Aug. 25 (UPI)—Joe Rudi hit a grand slam homer and Ken Holtzman pitched a five-hitter today to lead the Oakland A's to a 7-0 triumph over the Boston Red Sox.

Rudi's grand slam came in the six-run fifth inning off starter and loser Roger Moore, who had held Oakland hitless through the first four innings.

Sunday

Moore, who pitched a one-hitter in his last start, yielded hits to Angel Mangual, Larry Haney and Bert Campaneris for one run. Ted Kubiak singled home the second A's run before Rudi drove his 15th homer high into the leftfield screen. Rudi also sliced a double to right in the seventh to score Sal Bando, who had walked.

The three-game series attracted a record 104,837 fans at Fenway Park.

Tigers 6, Rangers 5

At Detroit, Gary Sutherland singled to score Ron Leflore from second base, capping a two-out, two-run rally in the bottom of the ninth that gave Detroit a 6-5 victory over Texas.

Ray Foucault was protecting Jim Bibby's 19th victory but Gene Lamont hit his second homer of the season to tie the game. The speedy Leflore then legged out a short double to left and came home on Sutherland's line single to center.

Foucault is now 6-7 while John Hiller moved to within one of the American League record for victories by a relief pitcher with his 15th. He has lost eight.

Twins 5, Orioles 1

At Baltimore, Larry Hise and Bobby Darwin drove in two runs apiece to back the four-hit pitching of Bert Blyleven as Minnesota handed Baltimore its fourth defeat in the last five games, 5-1.

Blyleven, 15-15, held the Orioles hitless until Tommy Davis's homer in the fourth inning, his ninth, gave the Orioles a 1-0 lead. Losing pitcher Ross Grimsley, 14-12, held the Twins hitless for five innings until they erupted for a five-run sixth inning, highlighted by Hise's two-run double and a bases-loaded single by Darwin.

Royals 2, Brewers 0

At Milwaukee, Bruce Dal Canton hurled a three-hitter and

Orlando Cepeda drove in the winning run with a ninth-inning single to lead Kansas City to a 2-0 victory over Milwaukee. The victory gave the Royals an 11-1 edge in the now-complete season series between the two teams.

Yankees 3, Angels 1

At New York, Craig Nettles singled home Bobby Murcer with one out in the bottom of the ninth inning to give New York a 3-1 victory over California.

Murcer led off the ninth with a double and, after Ron Blomberg filed out, Nettles hit a soft single to end the game.

The victory went to Larry Gura, who pitched a nine-hitter in his American League debut. California ace Nolan Ryan was the loser for the 14th time this season against 16 victories.

White Sox 5, Indians 5

At Chicago, Wilbur Wood, beating Cleveland for the fourth time this season, staggered to his 19th victory of the season as he hurled Chicago to an 8-5 victory over the Indians in the first game of a doubleheader. The Indians collected 11 hits. The Sox scored two runs in the first off loser Dick Bosman, now 5-2. A walk to Pat Kelly, single by Dick Allen and Carlos May and a sacrifice fly by Ken Henderson did the damage.

Mets 1, Braves 0

In the National League, at Atlanta, Ray Sadecki pitched a five-hitter and drove in the lone run in leading New York to a 1-0 victory over Atlanta.

In the fifth inning, after one out, Jim Gossiger singled and moved to second on Duffy Dyer's infield out. Sadecki followed with a single to left off Phil Niekro, 14-11, scoring Gossiger.

Reds 3, Expos 1

At Montreal, Pete Rose, on an 11-game hitting streak, drove in two runs with a single in the eighth inning to lead Cincinnati to a 3-1 victory and a three-game sweep of Montreal.

Pinch-hitter Ken Griffey led off the eighth with a single and Montreal was ahead, 1-0. Griffey stole second and went to third on a bad throw by rookie catcher Barry Foote. Pinch-hitter Terry Crowley walked, then was replaced by pinch-runner Joe Morgan, who stole second base. Rose's third single of the game drove home Griffey and Morgan. Cesar Geronimo then singled, Johnny Bench bounced out, but Tony Perez walked to load the bases. Dan Driessner's sacrifice fly scored Rose with the third run.

Astros 5, Phillies 0

At Houston, Lee May made his 31st home run and Roger Metzger and Cesar Cedeno provided run-scoring singles to pace Houston to a 5-0 victory over Philadelphia.

Don Wilson, 9-10, needed relief help from Mike Cosgrove in the ninth to help the Astros pitching staff record its third successive shutout over the Phillies. May's homer came off loser Wayne Twitchell, 6-4, and gave the Astros a 1-0 lead.

Mercer Wins Again

MONTREAL, Aug. 25 (UPI)—Eddy Mercer of Belgium today won his third professional title at the 1974 World Cycling Championships here.

Raymond Pouliou of France was second, two seconds behind, and Mariano Martinez, also of France, was third.

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Observer

Reconciliation Blues

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—The new, friendly, open White House called up and said to come right over.

"What for?" I asked.

"Does there have to be a what for?" asked the White House. "I just happen to like people."

"I never go to the White House," I said.

"Try it," said the White House. "You'll like it."

"Not a chance," I said, and hung up.

A moment later the phone rang again. It was the White House calling back. "I can be mighty friendly," it said.

I hung up.

After a while there was a knock at the door. It was Robert Hartman, one of President Ford's men. He was new and friendly and open. He had a large crowd of strangers behind him.

"Who are all those strangers?" I asked.

"They are people who have never been to the White House," he said. "Senators, congressmen, cabinet officers, balloon salesmen, peanut vendors. I am taking them all to the White House, and I want you to come along. There will be tea and everyone can dance in the East Room."

...

"Isn't that where the bodies lay slowly, slowly in the wind?" I asked.

"Ford has a better idea," said Hartman.

I slammed the door, booted it and hid under the couch.

Soon I noticed a familiar face smiling toward me at floor level. It was Nelson Rockefeller.

"What's this I hear about you not wanting to come over to the White House and feel good all over?" he asked.

"Do you have something for a headache, Governor?" I asked him.

"Do I have something for a headache?" he exclaimed, making the V sign for victory. "I've got a brother at Chase Manhattan and a President who is new, friendly and open, and both of



Baker

them want you to come walk in the White House and smell the roses in the rose garden."

"The White House terrifies me, Governor. Those grim stone walls. The button, the crisis room. The crocodile-infested moat."

"Fella," he said, "just call me Rocky and come on to the White House. And he signaled two or three efficient men, the sort referred to in tabloid headlines as 'Rocky aides,' to haul me out by the feet from under the couch.

They would have put me in his private jet, too, and put dancing shippers on my feet and flown me to the White House for that if they persisted the next day's headline would read: "Quit Rocky Aides in Hospitality Snatch."

"Okay, fella," Rocky grinned as he left. "Sooner or later we're going to get you. One of these days you're going to wander along Pennsylvania Avenue, and when you do, we're going to get you."

I put on dark glasses and headed home. The streets were thronged with people going to the White House to watch the President make toast.

When I arrived home, Henry Kissinger was in the living room tilting toward Turkey, Pakistan and Denmark.

He did not notice words. "I have left my mincer at the State Department," he said, "so I shall come right to the point. As you know there is a new, friendly, open White House which is open to all the people."

I said I did not want to go to the White House.

"The new, friendly, open White House loves people," he said. "If people do not love it back, I might be compelled to recommend certain actions."

And here he tilted away from me in a pronounced way—which would be essential to maintaining the integrity of U.S. foreign policy."

"Let the Turks do their worst," I said. "I don't want to go to the White House."

"Very well," he said. "In that case, I resign."

That's what I took, but not the public opinion of depriving the United States of Prof. Kissinger. I promised to go to the White House as soon as I could buy a necktie.

"It will make you feel warm all over," he said. "Do you understand? Warm—all over."

He is gone now. I shall go very soon and feel warm all over. Nothing else is tolerated here anymore.

There is a national revival of interest in a mode of transportation whose ubiquitous tracks and "streetcars" gave mobility to millions of Americans but was doomed by the automobile decades ago except in a handful of cities.

U.S. Planners Rediscover Trolley Cars

By Robert Lindsey

PORTLAND, Ore. (AP)—Ding-dong-bell and all the trolley cars have begun to make a comeback in American cities.

Urban planners here and in other cities across the country, searching for ways to decongest streets and improve public transportation, this year have rediscovered the trolley, which was an innovation in mass transportation more than 80 years ago.

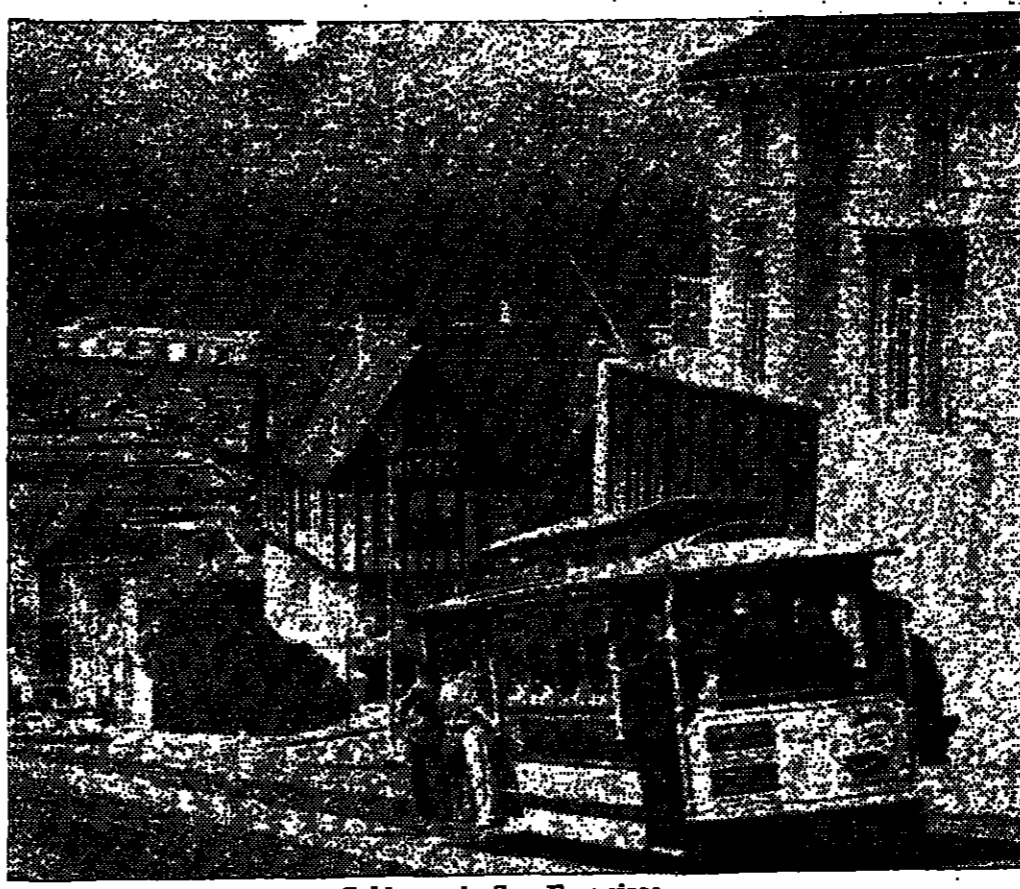
Portland transit officials recently took options on a fleet of 16 trolley cars and are negotiating to acquire rights-of-way for restoring service on a 13-mile route where, appropriately, the nation's first interurban trolley began running in 1883.

Their decision reflects a national revival of interest in a mode of transportation whose ubiquitous tracks and "streetcars" gave mobility to millions of Americans but was doomed by the automobile decades ago except in a handful of cities.

In Philadelphia

In Philadelphia, the Boeing Co. is scheduled to roll out the first new trolley car built in this country since 1953 and the first of a new design since 1936.

Officials in Dayton, Ohio, recently decided to build a 12-mile, \$29.8-million trolley line if they can obtain a federal grant to do so. And in other medium-sized cities from Austin, Texas, to Rochester, N.Y., transit plan-



Cable car in San Francisco

ners have begun to think seriously about laying down track for new trolley systems.

The impetus for disinterring a form of transportation people that in this country had been largely discarded comes essentially from two factors: efforts by cities to provide quality mass transportation superior to the bus but cheaper than subway and high-speed rapid transit lines and uneasiness about modern transit innovations because of the well publicized technical problems in San Francisco's two-year-old Bay Area Rapid Transit (BART) system and other recent transit innovations.

The Reliability

"We're trying to say that you don't have to go back Rogers or buy buses to provide good, reliable, attractive transportation," said Thomas Norwalk, chairman of the citizens' group that guided Dayton's decision to develop a trolley system.

"The kind of thing we're looking for," said Clark Blake, a planner for Portland's Tri-Met metropolitan transportation district, "is the reliability established in more than 70 years of solid experience in this country and Europe. They [trolley systems] work and have proved it."

During their heyday, from

the turn of the century through the mid-1930s, streetcars and interurbans provided mobility for several generations of auto-less Americans. More than 44,000 miles of track stretched over the country and through scores of cities. It was possible in 1930 to ride streetcars from New York to Boston.

Victims of the automobile, most trolley lines folded during the 1930s and 1940s. Service ended here in 1953. But trolley cars still run in a few American cities—Philadelphia, Boston, San Francisco, Newark, Pittsburgh, New Orleans, Shaker Heights, Ohio, and El Paso, Texas.

Trolley service is extensive—and generally of a higher caliber—in Europe.

Around the country, many cities like Dayton and Portland are looking for ways to improve public transportation. A national momentum to upgrade urban transportation is rooted largely in the availability of increased federal transit aid since 1970, growing smog and traffic problems in many places and a new concern about public transit engendered by last winter's gasoline shortage.

Three Alternatives

Until recently, cities looking to upgrade transit have generally considered three alterna-

tives: improving bus service by such steps as establishing fast suburb-to-city express service on reserved freeway lanes; building high-speed electric subway and elevated lines like BART; installing so-called "people movers," automated 5- to 15-passenger capsules operating on elevated tracks or roadways.

The Federal Urban Mass Transportation Administration, an arm of the Transportation Department that gives cities more than \$1 billion annually for transit projects, recently has begun to encourage cities that want billion-dollar-plus computerized rail systems like San Francisco's to explore light rail systems as a compromise.

It has cautioned cities not to expect the huge amounts necessary for construction of BART-like facilities.

New trolley cars cost about the same as high-speed rail cars, such as those used in San Francisco—\$400,000 to \$500,000 apiece.

The potential savings, according to Joseph Silen, who directs rail research for the mass transit agency, is in reduced construction costs, especially the elimination of the expensive tunneling and elevated structure construction required for conventional rapid transit lines. Lower costs also result from less complex signaling and control systems.

PEOPLE: Definitive Ruling On Measuring Booms

The International Organization for Standardization has ruled on how the female bust is to be measured henceforth. The Geneva-based group has said that it would advise the world that a woman's bust measurement should be "the maximum girth measured during normal breathing with the subject standing erect and the tape measure passed over the shoulder blades, under the armpits and across the bust prominences." The organization, which draws up national standards for 60 countries, says in its current newsletter that a technical committee working on a uniform system of size and marking of clothes had decided that unambiguous definitions of measuring positions were necessary.

JUSTICE DEPARTMENT: People's Republic of China, says: "I deplore the loss of Rex Morgan, the ship vanished when I was bibulously celebrating Nixon's abdication so I could hardly shed a tear."

Monopoly, the mascot mule from Nevada, has been sprung from jail on \$500 bond pending further court action. The black mule was nabbed by police about two months ago for nibbling the grass at the San Francisco Civic Center across from City Hall. His owner, Lynn Wall, refused to pay the \$5 daily boarding fee when Monopoly was turned over to the zoo for safe keeping. Municipal Court Judge Raymond Bergdale, facing Monopoly, said: "This is much ado about nothing." Wall, 56, said that he hoped to have the mule back home in Virginia City, Nev., in time for that city's

Sept. 3 camel races. Wall was trying to catch up with the tattle left behind. "He's about 12 to 15 miles since we saw him," reported John F. Hard, an agent for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Bureau, who has been tracking the mule, heading east he should reach the island yet. The whale was first reported some 75 miles from New York late July. It's hard to say he got separated from the h. James Mead, a marine man, expert said. "The whale has been lost for a long time. The usually passes Cape Cod in May or April."

SUITS: Entertainer Elvis Presley has been sued by a Las Vegas tatter for allegedly failing to a bill of \$7,311. The suit was in district court Friday by Pasqua. Pasqua says that Presley refused to pay the bill more than a year. Pasqua is seeking \$1500 in attorney's fees. Gary Grant has been a superior court trial in Angeles that 30th Century studios used a segment from of his films without his authorization. Grant appeared Friday support his claim that the company used without his permission a portion of the movie "No Business" in a documentary "Marilyn" on the life of the actress Marilyn Monroe. Grant has amended his original demand for \$1 million to 10 per cent of the film's gross profits—at \$80,000.

Associated Press

Monopoly the mule, after being freed, with owner Lynn Wall

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CAR SHIPPING

PANOCAN SHIP A CAR SYSTEM

CONTINENTAL SERVICE, 24 Rue

LAURENCE, Paris-16, Tel: 704-86-70

WHY PAY MORE? CARGO INTL. 28

Ave. Op